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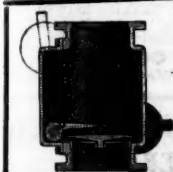
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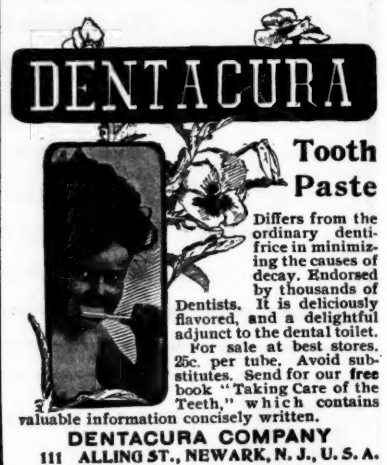
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While the foreign creditors of Santo Domingo are generally disposed to concur in the temporary agreement between that country and the United States, whereby fifty-five per cent. of the Dominican revenues shall be set aside for the gradual payment of their claims on an equitable basis, objection to the plan is made by the French and Belgian creditors who hold some \$16,000,000 of Dominican bonds, issued under a convention signed in 1901, which stipulates definite monthly payments for their cancellation. If the holders of these bonds insist upon their payment according to the original agreement a new difficulty will arise, which may further complicate the whole situation. But inasmuch as the Dominican government has already defaulted on the specified payments it is hoped that the holders of those bonds may be induced to join hands with the other creditors and accept a pro rata distribution of the revenues collected at the Dominican custom houses by American representatives chosen for that work. There is a misapprehension in Europe as to the real purpose of the American Government in this Dominican affair, one view being that the United States intends to pass upon the validity of foreign claims against Santo Domingo. Of course the Government at Washington does not intend to do anything of the kind. If it becomes necessary to inquire as to the legality of those claims the task will properly devolve upon an international tribunal representing all interests, whose findings shall be final. We have no doubt that all holders of valid claims against Santo Domingo will regard the creation of such a tribunal with hearty approval, inasmuch as it would insure the amplest protection for their interests while at the same time serving as a bar against the oppression of a helpless government at the hands of those whose claims are excessive or unfounded. The one desire of the American Government—and it will presently be recognized on both sides of the Atlantic—is that Santo Domingo shall deal honestly with her creditors and that they shall deal patiently with her. It is with that desire alone that the United States has undertaken to extend temporary assistance to a weak and distressed neighboring government in its time of desperate need. It is a proceeding of which no right minded American need be ashamed or fearful.

There could be no more convincing proof of the kindness of American purposes in the Philippines than is presented in the splendid public school system which the Government has established there for the education of the natives. This system had its origin in and is largely built upon the schools established by the Army while the islands were still under the control of the military administration, and it has provided the people with educational facilities of which they never dreamed while Spain ruled the archipelago. Mr. Willard French describes these schools and their work at considerable length in the current number of the North American Review, and praises the system in cordial terms. On the other hand, he points out that in the Island of Guam, which we acquired from Spain along with the Philippines, we have neglected the cause of education in a manner which is shameful and inexcusable. There are 4,000 children in Guam, but the United States has done nothing to provide them with an education. The school houses are closed. There is no money to supply teachers—yet the American flag has floated over the island for seven years. Mr. French tells the following story of how self-sacrificing American Navy officers and their wives, stationed in the island, have tried to help the natives: "When Capt. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., was governor, he made valiant efforts to establish schools, but failed for lack of funds. When Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford, U.S.N., was vice-governor, he opened and taught a night school himself. Commander Dyer, the

present governor, with the help of his most admirable wife, has enlisted aid of nearly every American lady on the island; but the brownies were so eager to learn and came in such multitudes, that the age-limit had to be cut to between seven and twelve. Still they came too fast, and boys alone could be taken in the morning and girls in the afternoon. So much for what might also be done in Guam, with a little of the same praiseworthy liberality which is evidenced in the Philippines."

Capt. Edmund L. Zalinski, U.S.A., in the course of an article on modern siege operations which he contributes to the International Quarterly, expresses the opinion that there were very few really novel features in the siege of Port Arthur, and that the effective work was accomplished with the pick, the spade and the rock-piercing drill, as has been the case in most sieges. He concedes that the artillery fire on both sides was extremely severe, but doubts whether it caused as many casualties as did the fire of small arms and machine guns; he gives the Japanese credit for their excellent use of wireless telegraphy, searchlights and automobile torpedoes, and for the hearty and efficient co-operation of their land and naval forces, but he inclines to the belief that some of their assaults, while magnificent, could have been avoided. Captain Zalinski has this to say regarding the naval lessons of the war: "Owing to the large measure of success attained by the Japanese torpedo flotilla at the opening operations, there was an hysterical outcry that battleships were doomed and that no more need be built. How little foundation there was for this is indicated by the very small influence the torpedo vessels had upon subsequent operations. If the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur had consisted only of cruisers and torpedo vessels, the Russian fleet of battleships, cruisers and torpedo vessels would undoubtedly have escaped, and perhaps destroyed the Japanese fleet. The Russian torpedo flotilla accomplished very little. So unless there is a universal agreement to the contrary, the battleships must be built, even though one happens, now and then, to succumb to the attacks of the torpedo or submarine boats. The Emperor of Japan has announced that a flotilla of submarine boats is now ready for service; and we await with great interest their entry upon the scene of hostilities."

The report of Rear Admiral A. S. Barker as commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, made before his retirement, has been received at the Bureau of Navigation. It contains some recommendations regarding the changes he thinks advisable in the signal books as a result of the recent maneuvers which were based on this book. A routine account of the maneuvers executed by the ships is also included in the report. So far as they go the recommendations will be of considerable assistance. What the Navy needs and needs badly is a board of competent officers to take up the question of signaling and spend a year in the preparation of a signal book that will meet the needs of the Navy to-day. There is the greatest quantity of data on the subject filed at the Navy Department. We assume that the only reason such a board has not been appointed is that the officers cannot be spared from more pressing duty. But so urgent does the need of a revision of the Signal Book appear that it would seem to be advisable to detail at least one officer now, to devote his whole time to this work, and later on other officers as they can be spared could be detailed to assist him. If the right man can be found, an energetic officer of enough experience to know what is needed and at the same time young enough to appreciate the modern needs of the Navy and to bring to the work that energy and enthusiasm so characteristic of the best type of the young American naval officer, he should be detailed for this duty at once. We commend the suggestion to the consideration of the powers that be.

The hauling down of the flag of Rear Admiral Barker, because of his passage from active command to the retired list, was the occasion for a display of the esteem and appreciation in which he is held by the officers and men of late under his command. The officers of his flagship met him at the gangway and escorted him over the side where he was received in a barge manned by officers of the fleet, with Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers, of the flagship, as cockswain. The marines paraded, and the crews were at quarters. The captains of the various vessels followed in their barges, and as the procession advanced to the shore the sailors along the docks cheered the admiral to the echo. If this was not strictly according to regulations it was certainly allowable under the circumstances, for no man has better deserved such a tribute than Admiral Barker. Aside from his exceptional ability, no more sincere and conscientious officer, no more courteous and kindly gentleman has ever worn the uniform of the United States.

Dr. Georges Varenne, surgeon of the French navy, who has made extensive observations as to conditions in army hospitals in Japan and Manchuria, does not share in the extravagant statements as to the superiority of the Japanese hospitals which have recently been published on this side of the Atlantic. In an article in the Archives de Medicine Navale, published in Paris, he concedes that both in the Japanese army and navy the sick and wounded are kept in a condition of irreproachable cleanliness, are provided with an admirably chosen diet and are attended in the most commendable manner. The instruments of the surgeons are nearly all copied after those used

in Europe, the drugs, dressings and many other appliances coming from European sources and the methods of treatment employed are largely identical with those in vogue in Western nations. "It would be interesting," says Dr. Varenne, "to know exactly what lessons have been furnished by the present campaign to war-surgery. Unhappily, with the exception of photographs of doubtful utility published in some magazines, we have not been able to procure any enlightenment on this subject, the Japanese doctors showing great reserve in answering questions. At the same time, they acknowledge that their army has suffered from cold, and paid a tribute to typhoid fever, and above all to beri-beri. A surgeon in the Japanese navy assured us that kakké had absolutely disappeared on board the Imperial ships since the men had been provided, in lieu of the ration of rice, with a mixture which is quite as nutritious and perfectly harmless, to wit, barley and rice. The army, on the contrary, not having adopted this empirical method, is still much troubled with kakké."

In view of the fact that the cost of living in the United States has increased perhaps twenty to twenty-five per cent. in the last ten years, there is ample warrant for the growing feeling that the pay of officers of the Army and Navy should be readjusted on a rising scale. Government experts estimate that an average family with an income of \$1,200 spends nearly forty-five per cent. of it for food alone, from which it will be seen that the increased cost of food supplies imposes a heavy burden. If Army pay had increased as has the pay of civilians there would be no cause for complaint, but unfortunately it hasn't. The necessary expenses of the Army officer in the matter of food and clothing have increased, but his means of meeting them are the same as before and it is his part in the dilemma to do the worrying. "If an increase of pay cannot be granted," writes a captain of Artillery, "a fair thing to do would be to make an increase in allowances. Give us light and heat for our quarters. Give us a modest ration and clothing allowance and grant us a reasonable increase in the mileage allowance. Why should Congressmen have twenty cents a mile and Army and Navy officers only seven cents?" If any person can give a logical reply to that question we should like to hear it. Maybe Congress can, and therefore it is respectfully referred to that august body for investigation and report.

Fortunately for the amenities and for common sense, the sponsor for the battleship Minnesota has left the matter of supplying the fluid with which the ship is to be named to the officials of the Newport News Company, by whom the Minnesota has been built. Of course the ceremonies will be conducted with champagne of the best quality. Miss Rose Marie Schaller has shown her discretion in the matter by leaving it to the proper authorities. No wonder our enlisted force in the Navy kicks when such crazy ideas as water and petroleum are carried into effect on the occasion of launching a ship. The Jack Tars of the olden time must turn in their graves when they come to know of this desecration committed in the name of the Navy. When it comes to employing crude oil for christening why not give over fluids altogether and use a handful of dust from the State or town whose name is borne by the ship? Rub a little sand on the bow of the craft and call her christened. She might also be christened with flowers, and launched bow foremost, so as to bow to Father Neptune, instead of backing toward him.

The Russian Squadron, under Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, has had an excellent opportunity to get shaken down during its sojourn in the waters of Madagascar, where excellent ground for maneuvers is to be found. We do not know whether there is any drydock there, but the Russians have doubtless improved the opportunity to have their bottoms cleaned by divers and to clean their propellers, which is quite as important. The vessels are reported to have given much attention to target practice, maneuvering and cruiser reconnaissances to the East. They have large quantities of coal stored upon the upper deck and this, with the heat of the climate, makes the vessels very uncomfortable, and the men are suffering from diseases of the tropics. Officers and men are said to be anxious for a brush with the Japanese, though the prospects for success against Admiral Togo's veterans can hardly be said to be brilliant.

There is a suggestion as to internal conditions in Russia in official statistics of immigration from that country to the United States. The Russian immigrants arriving at American ports during the month of February last numbered 66,117, an increase of forty-two per cent. over the corresponding month of 1903, that being the previous month of greatest immigration. The Russian arrivals during the six months ending March 31, 1905, were thirty-two per cent. greater in number than those for any similar period for which records are available. The figures quoted above do not include those who were deported because of crime, incurable disease, insanity, or inability to support themselves.

The Korean government has expressed an interest in wireless telegraphy, and one of the attachés of the Korean Legation was at the Navy Department this week to inquire about the systems used by the American Navy and to secure other information on the subject.

Major J. L. J. Clarke, of the British army, has translated for the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution an article on "The Struggle For the Pacific," published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in which the author, M. René Pinon, indulges in some interesting speculation as to the future influence of the United States in the political affairs of the Orient. He is convinced that the expansion of the United States whereby it has acquired Hawaii, the island of Tutuila in the Samoan group, and the Philippine Archipelago, practically secures American control over the Pacific, and that control, he adds, will be greatly strengthened by the building of the Panama canal. But M. Pinon believes that the Orient is bound to become the field of fierce international competition in commerce and enterprise in which the United States, Russia and Japan will be the leading factors. "The Anglo-Saxon, represented by the Americans," he says, "will be confronted on the shores of the Pacific with the power of the Slav; the Russian railways will perhaps in the near future be the only dangerous competitors with Yankee enterprises in the development of Eastern Asia. The Americans have supplanted the Japanese in Hawaii, but they find them as rivals in China, and perhaps they will one day find them as rivals in the Philippines. Will Japan succeed in remaining a great power compressed as she is with the expansion of Russia on the one side and of America on the other? This is certainly one of the most interesting problems of the future."

An officer of the Army has directed our attention to an article on military unpreparedness, published in the *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, which places the responsibility for that evil where it properly belongs—namely, on the shoulders of the people themselves. "After all," remarks our western contemporary, "as the President says, it is the people, not Congress, on whom this responsibility rests. When a representative in Congress denounces the administration for militarism and extravagance, when estimates are sent in for the necessary improvements in the Army and Navy, he does so because he knows that his constituents will applaud and will look up to him as one of the watch-dogs of the Treasury. The same Congressman knows, further, that no responsibility will be thrown upon him for the breakdown under emergency; and that the same constituency which has applauded him when he has raised his voice against appropriations for the Army and Navy would applaud him again when he denounced a future administration for permitting conditions to exist in future mobilization camps such as were found in the camps during the Spanish War. The severest critics of the blunders and failures due to unpreparedness at the outbreak of the Spanish War were the men who, from their places in Congress, opposed every increase in the Navy, every step toward reform in the Army; and every suggestion of spending money to place the country in a condition of preparedness for possible war. History will doubtless repeat itself in this same direction should another emergency arise."

Representative Burton, of Ohio, a member of the Congressional party that recently paid a visit to Santo Domingo, declares as a result of careful inquiry that the policy of the United States with regard to that country is both necessary and proper. "I have returned," says Mr. Burton, "with a decided opinion in favor of taking possession of the custom houses under a quasi-protectorate, as recommended by President Roosevelt. The reason for this conclusion is not a desire to have our Government gain a foothold in the island or for any advanced application of the Monroe Doctrine. It is necessary in order to secure tranquility in the Republic of Santo Domingo, to aid its people, and to prevent complications of a most serious nature. The conditions there for many years have been deplorable. While it is one of the most productive portions of the West Indies, if not the most productive, the prevailing condition has been one of anarchy. There has been no disposition to maintain a peaceful and orderly government, but the people have been arrayed under ambitious and more or less unscrupulous leaders, who have sought to exploit the island in a manner which would do credit to the worst despot of the Old World."

The *Scientific American* recently published a plea on behalf of military education for boys which has great force, coming as it does from an ably edited paper representing the civil and industrial elements of the country, which cannot be suspected of any sympathy for what is so glibly denounced by a certain class of critics as "Militarism." "The average American boy," our contemporary says, "is splendid material, but in the rough he is conspicuous neither for order, system, nor respect for authority. The military system supplies the most effective remedy for these defects—effective because the remedy is sugar-coated. What boy with red blood in his veins is there, who does not feel a thrill at the tap of the drum or the sound of the trumpet, who does not delight to handle a rifle, or who does not simply glory in popping away with blank cartridges at an imaginary enemy in an Infantry skirmish; or, if he is proof against these, who will not yield to the dashing interest of the mounted Cavalry exercises, or to the Artillery drill with its fascinating suggestions of power? What other method is there that will so surely and so quickly make the unpunctual boy on time to the dot, the untidy boy neat and trim, the bashful boy confident and assertive, the round-shouldered figure erect and full-chested? The boy who

at home, unheeding the gentle maternal protests, varies his rising hour indefinitely breakfastward, at the military schools springs from his bed at the first note of the reveille, and dresses as though the house were on fire. The boy whose mother 'picked up his things' for him at home, is now his own chambermaid; he makes his bed, sweeps his floor, keeps his furniture innocent of dust, keeps everything in its place. The boy who was accustomed to argue indefinitely with parental authority now obeys without question or delay the commands of the smallest and most youthful corporal. The boy who at home thought it looked 'stuck-up' to stand and walk straight and slouched disfiguringly, goes about now with his head up and his chin in, his chest out and his stomach 'sucked up,' his figure straight and well poised and a goodly sight to see. The military method, however, to be effective must be real, there must be no sham about it. It must not be too diluted, too modified. The military schools that have succeeded best are those that have been the strictest, and have trained their cadets in their military work as earnestly and exactly as if the making of soldiers was the end in view, and not simply a means."

More than fifty applications have already been received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts for permission to stand the examination for assistant paymaster, which will be held some time in June, but it is not expected that more than half at the most of the thirty vacancies will be filled at this examination because, from the letters of many of the applicants, it is evident their chances of success are exceedingly poor. It is true the examination for this position is rigid, as it should be, but it is not too rigid for the young man who has had a good business education and some experience in business affairs; and it is only this type of man that the Navy wishes for an assistant paymaster. No amount of coaching will enable a man to pass this examination who has not a good ground-work before he undertakes to be coached. Coaching should be for the purpose of refreshing a man's memory on the subjects upon which he is to be examined. It is because in many instances it has been practically the only education the applicants have received that so many failures have resulted.

A recent decision in Ohio, that military certificates assure exemption from jury service, will be of interest to militiamen in other States as well. It is an opinion which has just been made public by Attorney General Wade Ellis, of Ohio. He declares that certificates issued to associate members of State military organizations are perfectly legal and insure an exemption from jury service. It has been the custom of the 1st Ohio Regiment to issue a limited number of honorary membership certificates to prominent citizens, who desired to assist the militia with their means. The certificates have been questioned by several judges who declined to excuse the holders from jury service; hence, an opinion was asked from Mr. Ellis, who says that, in case of a refusal to recognize the certificates, he would be glad to see a test case made and taken at once to the Supreme Court, so that a final decision could be had. His opinion has been sent to all regimental commanders over the State of Ohio.

Presenting a plea on behalf of the line in the matter of selecting general officers, one of our correspondents says: "Generals of the line should come from the line and not from the Adjutant General's (now Military Secretary's), Inspector General's, Judge Advocate General's, or Subsistence Departments. The officers of these departments already enjoy, and have always enjoyed, an amount of rank out of all proportion to their numbers. In all, there are only sixty-three of them, yet they have: major generals, one; brigadier generals, three; colonels, thirteen; majors, fifteen. In all, thirty-two general and field officers. The line can furnish abundance of excellent men for the small number of general officers that have been allotted to it, and feels not the slightest need of borrowing nor the least patience in having to accept any more of the candidates from any of those departments."

The U.S.S. *Eagle* has been detailed for survey duty among the islands of our West Indian possessions, and sailed from San Juan, Porto Rico, last week on this duty. On account of the poor charting of the Spaniards, navigation among the islands is of the most dangerous sort, and this Government is endeavoring to rectify as many of the errors as possible with the limited appropriations allowed for this work. The *Eagle* will continue the work of surveying in the neighborhood of Porto Rico until warm weather, when she will be transferred to the same sort of duty farther north. The work carried on under the Navy Department in this line has received high commendation from all foreign governments, and if the money allotted were not so limited the output of the Hydrographic Department of the Bureau of Navigation would be considerably increased. The chart branch of the Hydrographic Office has become one of prime importance to the merchant marine of the country.

Preparations are under way for the commissioning of the armored cruiser *Maryland* at Newport News on April 18, under the command of Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll, formerly of the General Board of the Navy. The hull of the vessel has been newly painted and also her superstructure. The five-inch guns of the main battery have arrived at Newport News and are rapidly being emplaced.

A final test of every part of the ship's machinery has been begun by a trial board of officers. The crew for the new ship has been assembled at the naval training station at Norfolk and will be transferred to the ship on April 18. The Marine Guard will join the ship when she is formally transferred to the Government. It has been assembled at Annapolis. The *Maryland* it is hoped can be shaken down and be ready in time to participate in the drills on the southern drill ground this summer when the fleet will be assembled there under the supreme command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans.

In a lecture at Columbia University Prof. T. Tomita, of the Peers College, Tokio, said that there had been considerable misunderstanding as to the exact nature of jiu-jitsu and jiu-do. The recent events at West Point, in which Higashi was thrown around easily by several of the cadets, were, he stated, taken to mean that the Japanese style of wrestling was worthless. Tomita said that Higashi did not understand that it meant anything to be thrown on one's back. According to the Japanese style, only when a man is pinioned in any way so that he cannot move is he beaten. The misunderstanding as to this made it easy for the West Pointers to down Higashi, according to the American system. He did not try to avoid it, and was perplexed to know what they were trying it for. Tomita was sure things would have been different had Higashi known that he should try to avoid being thrown on his back. Perhaps Higashi had better try it again with the cadets.

It was officially announced at the War Department this week that Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, Assistant Chief of Staff, had applied for retirement on June 15, 1905, instead of awaiting his statutory retirement next October. It is understood that General Gillespie desires to travel during the summer. The Secretary of War informs us that it has not yet been absolutely determined whether or not there will be any promotions to the grade of major general and immediate retirements, following the retirements in June of General Gillespie. It has been definitely determined, however, that Brig. Gen. George M. Randall will be promoted to the grade of major general to serve as such until his statutory retirement next October. As we have already stated, Major Gen. John C. Bates comes to Washington upon the retirement of General Gillespie to serve as Assistant Chief of Staff, with a view to his ultimate promotion to be lieutenant general and Chief of Staff.

In order that the Newark may come north to have her target practice and be fitted out for the use of the midshipmen, the armored cruiser *Brooklyn* has been ordered to proceed from Port-au-Prince to Monte Christi as the relief of the Newark, which has until now been the flagship of Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee. Admiral Sigbee is making daily reports to the Navy Department about the situation in Haytian and Dominican waters. Regarding the latter Admiral Sigbee is somewhat apprehensive of trouble and is keeping a sharp vigil. The ships under his command are patrolling the waters and it is hoped their moral effect upon the rebelliously inclined will avert trouble. For the present the force in Dominican waters will not be diminished.

Mr. Cope Whitehouse, who is an authority on such matters, sends us a note, in which he says: "Sunday Sun of March 26, page 5, has a letter from London, saying that Assouan Dam cannot be raised; but speaks of a novel theory. This is all nonsense. The novelty is in the dam; and such manner of novelty as attaches to Sir B. Baker's negligence. He calculated stress for a solid dam, but did not consider the upward thrust in 180 sluiceways, which, apparently, leaves only the 'margin of safety' to carry the horizontal thrust. It is interesting in itself; but specially so (to me) as bringing the Raiyan Reservoir so much nearer execution."

In the reorganization of the North Atlantic Fleet the Navy Department is to be congratulated upon ridding itself of what has all along been an obvious piece of misnomer—the application of the term "commander-in-chief" to the commanders of divisions of the fleet. There can be obviously but one commander-in-chief—the officer in command of the entire fleet. So that hereafter reference will be made to Rear Admiral Blank, commanding this or that squadron. When the term commander-in-chief is applied it will mean specifically the commander-in-chief of the fleet.

The special ordnance officers who are on duty at Washington in the Bureau of Ordnance and those who are at the Naval Gun Factory, studying under the direction of the bureau, left Washington Sunday afternoon, April 2, for South Bethlehem, Pa., to make a study of the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company at that place. The class will be away about a week. Other trips will be made later on to the works of the several torpedo companies and to other steel plants, that the officers may have a chance to study these problems at first hand.

Brig. Gen. John P. Story, Chief of Artillery, U.S.A., has issued Supplement No. 2 to Circular M, Ballistic Tables, prepared at his request under the direction of the Artillery Board. It includes Table 2 extended, and Table 5 modified.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Albert C. Engard again comes to the front in a decision just rendered by the Comptroller, which will govern the payment of officers who, without being detached from a vessel in commission, may be absent from such vessel on temporary leave or who may be absent from sea duty on regular leave not in excess of that provided under Army laws and regulations, which may be cumulative. The Comptroller has decided in the case of P.A. Surg. Charles H. DeLancy, U.S.N., that as the officers of the Navy included in Section 13 of the Personnel Act—officers of the line, medical and pay corps—are entitled to the benefit of the Army regulations relative to cumulative leave, they shall suffer no loss of pay when given such leave from sea duty. In the same decision, the Comptroller holds that an officer on old Navy pay who is temporarily absent from his ship shall continue to receive full sea pay, under Article 1177 of the Navy Regulations. These decisions change the present system and reverse the Auditor in a decision checking the claimant for the difference between the pay received and shore pay, while he was absent at various times from his ship on leave granted by the captain. The appeal was taken in this case by Messrs. George A. and William B. King, who submitted the same question in a number of other cases, all growing out of readjustments of pay by the Auditor under the decision of the Court of Claims in the Bush case, giving credit for prior service in addition to constructive credit for entry from civil life. In adjusting the accounts of these officers, the Auditor found that they had been on leave at various times from their respective ships and checked them to shore pay, in the cases of officers receiving Army pay; and to leave pay, in the cases of officers not included in Section 13 of the Personnel Act. While not a great deal is involved in this matter, it will be very gratifying to officers to find that they can now step off their vessels without having their pay changed.

As a result of orders from Washington, the headquarters of the Ohio district, naval recruiting department, was transferred on April 1 to Cincinnati from Columbus, with offices in the Bell Block, corner of Sixth and Vine streets. Lieut. D. W. Blake, U.S.M.C., in charge of the Ohio district, will remove to the Cincinnati station, while Sergeant Scott and Private Bell, who have been in charge at Cincinnati, will go to Columbus, which office hereafter will become a branch. Accompanying Lieutenant Blake will be Sergeant Harrison and Private Carothers, who have been in Columbus for nearly a year; also Pvt. E. L. Pelleteer, of Nashville, transferred to the Cincinnati office. The Cincinnati district comprises the cities of Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Wheeling, West Va., and Pittsburgh, Pa., so that three States are included. The reason for making the change is that Cincinnati enlists more men than any of the other cities. Last year it stood fourth in rank throughout the United States. The average number of applicants weekly is between sixteen and twenty. A bit of interesting information comes from the station in the Bell Block, namely, that from the experience of Sergeant Scott and Private Bell, Cincinnati men are flat-footed, and that flat-footed men predominate there, nine-tenths of the men examined having no instep, which bars them absolutely from service either in the Navy or Army. This deficiency is attributed, by the officers, to the men having gone barefooted in childhood. More likely it is the steep-hill climbing necessitated by residents in Cincinnati. In Cincinnati, in the test for eye troubles, a large percentage also failed to pass.

Secretary Charles Warren Hunt, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, announces that the first award of the John Fritz medal, which was established by the professional associates and friends of John Fritz, of Bethlehem, Pa., on Aug. 21, 1902, his eightieth birthday, to perpetuate the memory of his achievements in industrial progress, has been awarded to Lord Kelvin. This award was made by the following board selected for the purpose: From the membership of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Robert Moore, Alfred Noble, Charles Warren Hunt, Charles Hermans. From the membership of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, E. C. Spilsbury, James Douglas, Charles Kirchhoff, E. E. Olcott. From the membership of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, John E. Sweet, Robert W. Hunt, Samuel T. Wellman, James M. Dodge. From the members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Carl Hering, Charles P. Steinmetz, Charles F. Scott, B. J. Arnold. The medal is of gold of value of about \$100, and with it is presented a certificate of the award. The medal was awarded to Lord Kelvin for "Cable Telegraphy and other General Scientific Achievements."

"The new rigging loft for the equipment department of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.," says the Portsmouth Times, "which is being fitted up under the personal supervision of Chief Boatswain William L. Hill, U.S.N., will, when finished, be the most complete and up-to-date at any naval station owned by the United States. The loft has an unobstructed floor space, except for offices of the chief boatswain and foreman rigger, 220 feet in length and sixty feet wide. Brass plates set in floor indicate in figures the fathoms of space from one to forty, and along the walls are numerous devices for the cases of tools and stock in the manufacture of rigging. A work bench to be used in making Jacob's ladders, and machinery for the stretching of cordage have already been installed, and hanging shelves for the manufactured rigging are in place. The cordage room is on the first floor, and a score or more of bronzed rimmed holes through the ceiling lead the different sizes of rope to the stretching machine in the loft. On the first floor also a lunch and smoking room will be fitted up for use of the employees of the building."

A fire in equipment building No. 74, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., March 31, damaged that structure to the amount of some \$2,000. The structure, which is one of the latest and most modern buildings to be completed in the yard, is occupied by the Department of Equipment, of which Comdr. Charles Laird is the head. The origin of the fire it is believed was from the ignition of a can of gasoline by a blow torch in the electroplating room on the second floor of the building. Comdr. Charles E. Fox, Comdr. Charles Laird, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan, U.S.N.; Capt. Norman G. Burton, U.S.M.C., and numerous other officers on the yard staff were quickly on the scene and directed the efforts of the bluejackets and marines in fighting the flames, which were confined to

the second floor of the building. The fire spread to the cornice on the north side of the building, but after some little difficulty it was extinguished. The building was considerably damaged by water.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Express, a great recruiting swindle has been discovered in Northern Hungary. The number of young men available for military service fell off so heavily during the last few years that the government sent a commissioner to make inquiries. Some astounding revelations are the result. He has found that the birth registers were, for a consideration, systematically falsified, and that the names of boys were either turned into the feminine by adding an "a" at the end, or that they were entered as dead. Nearly ten thousand youths thus escaped being enrolled in the recruiting lists. Those who avoided military service by fraudulent means will now have to serve five years instead of three, and the registrars are to be prosecuted for forgery. Many attempts were made to obtain the suppression of the facts. Fifteen hundred pounds was subscribed to bribe the commissioner, and when this failed an attempt was made to poison him.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., in Fleet G.C. M.O. No. 29, dated "Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, March 11, 1905," publishes the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver, U.S.N., commanding the United States ship Culgoa, before a G.C.M., of which Capt. William H. Reeder, U.S.N., was president, and Capt. John F. McGill, U.S.M.C., judge advocate, on board the U.S. S. Alabama, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, March 6, 1905. The charge was culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty. Commander Oliver was acquitted by the court, as noted in our issue of April 1, page 827.

Arrangements for the removal of the body of the Mexican Ambassador, Senor Don Manuel de Azpiroz, from Oak Hill cemetery to Annapolis, where it will be placed aboard the cruiser Columbia which will take it to Mexico for interment, continue under the joint direction of the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Loomis, the Mexican chargé d'affaires, Mr. Gamboa, and Comdr. Cameron McRae Winslow, of the Bureau of Navigation. It is expected the vessel will sail about April 15 from Annapolis. A marine escort will accompany the body to Annapolis and the appropriate military honors will be rendered there.

Much disappointment is felt over the assurance that the recently completed torpedoboot destroyer Goldsborough, built by the Moran Brothers, of Seattle, will never be able to make the speed required by the contract. From the latest report of the trial board there seems to be a doubt whether this craft will be able to make more than twenty-five knots an hour, although the contract calls for thirty knots. The trials to which this little craft has been subjected have developed accidents without number, and the main engines seem to be unable to make the required revolutions for the speed designed.

Orders have been issued for the armored cruiser Pennsylvania to make her maiden voyage to Culebra, the voyage down being in the nature of a shake-down for this fine vessel. The tactical qualities of the ship will be determined within the next few weeks. The Pennsylvania will return to the coast by the first of May for the purpose of going over the Provincetown standardization course for the determination of the actual slip of screw with which the vessel must be charged on speed trials and other maneuvers.

The Panama Canal Commission has authorized the construction of a complete set of marine barracks at Ancon, Panama. The necessity for these barracks has existed since our first occupation of the Isthmus under the treaty with the Republic of Panama, and it has been felt that inasmuch as we must depend upon the Marine Corps for the protection of our interests there, it behooves us to house those protectors as well and safely as possible. The new quarters will cost \$85,000 and will be completed without delay.

At the Navy Department orders have been issued for the sale at public auction of the schooner Earnest. The schooner is no longer of use to the Navy and has been condemned to this fate. The Earnest first belonged to the Coast Survey, came into the possession of the Navy about two years ago, and has been at Mare Island in use as a training ship. She was recently badly damaged by running on a rock. Her appraised value is \$800. She carries no guns and is of 127 tons displacement.

The tug Nina, attached to the navy yard, New York, has been placed in drydock to have a most extensive overhauling, and her hull below the water line will be practically a new one. The vessel was built at Chester, Pa., her keel being laid in 1865. She is an iron vessel of 357 tons displacement, and her length is 137 feet between perpendiculars. She has been a most serviceable craft, and her speed is slightly over eleven knots.

The armored cruiser West Virginia, Capt. C. H. Arnold, which went into commission at Newport News, Va., on Feb. 25, sailed on her first cruise April 4, her objective point being Pensacola, Fla., whence she will proceed to join the North Atlantic Fleet, now engaged in target practice.

The U.S.C. and G. Survey vessel Bache is now engaged in taking soundings and making surveys of the harbor of Colon, preparatory to the expenditure of a large sum of money for excavations and the construction of a breakwater for the harbor.

Major James Moore, of the veterinary department of the British army, in the course of a recent lecture on the horse supply of various countries with relation to military service, estimated the equine population of the world at 80,000,000, which is 5,000,000 more than the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. He estimates the horses in the Western hemisphere number 25,000,000, of which the United States and Canada have

19,000,000 and 2,750,000 mules. Major Moore has a high opinion of the value of American horses and mules for military uses and believes that the quality of the animals is steadily improving. He considers that the 107,511 horses and 80,524 mules purchased in America by the British government during the Boer War were worth all they cost, even though prices were high. To the American mule, that modest, patient, potential servitor of our military institutions, Major Moore pays this well-deserved tribute: "Though my paper relates only to horses, I am loth to close my altogether inadequate remarks without mention of the American mule—peer of mule kind—the most handsome, hardy, useful, and satisfactory animal extant, and of greater average value than horses in his own country. From the small miner, 12.3 to 13 hands, to the magnificent heavy sugar mule, 16.2, he is bred in Missouri and contiguous States, also in Texas, and his market is for mines, lumber trade, and the cotton and sugar fields of the south. I take off my hat to the St. Louis mule that was regularly hunted with one of our best English packs some few years ago. Truly, he was worthy of the honor of a pink coat."

NEW FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAM.

France has been fully prepared for the shipbuilding program which her new Minister of Marine, M. Thomson, has promised to bring forward next year, having been compelled to look seriously into the entire reorganization of the navy through the unfortunate results of M. Camille Pelletan's well meant though ill-considered efforts to reform the marine. The crushing defeat of the Russian fleet has also induced the French Naval Department entirely to change their views concerning the respective values of powerful battleships and swift cruisers, The Engineer says. Before this change of view the "new school," with M. Lockroy at its head, fought against the battleships, and carried on an active campaign in favor of swift cruisers or commerce destroyers and submarines, under the impression that, as it was impossible to compete with England in battleships, it was, at all events, open to France to sink them with the new submarine craft and ruin the country by waging a war on commerce.

M. Pelletan went still further, and created a type of cruiser, like the Guichen and Chateaufort, in which everything was sacrificed to speed. As fighting units they have no value whatever, The Engineer thinks, and it is now generally admitted that the money spent upon them is absolutely lost. As these amateur efforts at creating a new marine were entirely in opposition to the views of the Conseil Supérieur de la Marine, M. Pelletan was careful not to consult that body on any occasion. During his administration the Conseil, composed of the most distinguished admirals and naval architects, was practically a nonentity. Parliament has decided to change all this, and in M. Thomson the country has a Minister who has promised to act in accordance with the views of the Conseil Supérieur de la Marine. France has had enough of the "new school" of naval architects and reformers, and is anxious to return to the old traditions of a sound marine under the control of an experienced body. This change has undoubtedly been hastened by the palpable lessons of the war in the Far East. Victory has been on the side of the heaviest battleships.

M. Charles Bos, in his recent report on French naval estimates, admitted that the navy was nothing like so strong as it looked on paper. By suppressing obsolete ships, he says, the first line is composed of only twelve first-class battleships instead of twenty-four, four coast-defense battleships instead of thirteen, nineteen armored cruisers and thirty-two destroyers. To these must be added the ships being built or awaiting commission under the 1900 program, and consisting of six battleships, five armored cruisers, twenty-eight destroyers and a large number of torpedo boats and submarines. At present there are 135 torpedo boats and fifty-five submarines built or under construction. Owing to the delays in construction the work will not be completed until 1908.

The results of the Russo-Japanese naval battles have impressed upon the French Chamber the advisability not only of building heavily-armored battleships but of equipping them with the heaviest artillery. It is considered doubtful whether French artillery engineers are altogether working upon the right lines in an endeavor to get the flattest trajectory, in the belief that battles will be decided at a distance of 1,000 m. In the Far East the proportion of hits at much longer ranges was remarkable, and this proof of accurate firing has caused opinion to veer round in favor of big guns with the longest possible range.

While the Minister has pledged himself to construct powerful battleships and armored cruisers of real fighting value, he is equally in favor of building up a flotilla of submersible boats. The policy of building purely defensive submarines of very light tonnage and small range of action finds no favor with the present naval administration, which, in view of the experiments already carried out in France, and of the example of Great Britain in building heavier submersibles, is of the opinion that the only suitable type is the submersible capable of carrying out offensive operations. It is therefore fairly certain that the small submarines that have been cancelled will be replaced by submersibles of 200, 250, and even 350 tons. In the same way the torpedo boat is developing in the direction of bigger tonnage. This means that the submarines will take the place of the smaller torpedo boats, and that the first-class torpedo boats, as well as the destroyers, will be of much larger tonnage. The arsenals and private shipyards must have a sufficiently large capacity of production, and the cost of construction must be reduced as much as possible. The results obtained by the late administration with the eight hours' day, and the general leveling down of social rank, whereby the admiral was just as good as the seaman, and the foreman had to apologize for giving an order to a workman, were not favorable. The Parliamentary Commission found anarchy reigning everywhere, and an entire absence of discipline on board ship. All this has to be changed. The Parliamentary Commission found the arsenals badly equipped with labor-saving machinery, and that with the introduction of high-speed tool steel the greater part of the mechanism employed in the arsenals is worse than useless. All this machinery will have to be renewed. It is also proposed to devote the five arsenals to special classes of work for which each is particularly suited, instead of building vessels of the same type at different ports. There are many other reforms aiming at rapid and cheap construction.

There is also the question of manning the fleet, which is already seriously short-handed, and it is suggested that special inducements should be offered if the recruiting

of seamen is not to suffer from the new law reducing the military service to two years. The efficiency of the navy is to be maintained by reviving the maneuvers which were suppressed by M. Pelletan, and the vessels will spend as much time at sea as possible instead of lying up at the ports.

NOT A NEW QUESTION.

While the discussion of promotion by selection has led to a highly instructive interchange of professional opinion, it has also brought forth many reminders that the question itself is by no means a new one. Nor is it one concerning our own military services alone, the same problem having arisen to vex other armies and navies. In 1883, for example, it became a subject of earnest discussion in France, and the *Revista Maritima* for one of the early months of that year published an article containing many expressions which would not be out of place in the discussion now in progress in these columns. "The system of promotion by selection," it was contended in that article, "gives too much power to the Government, no matter what may be its form, and leaves too open the way to favoritism, so much the more that, in spite of the responsibility of Ministers, the mutability of Cabinets renders less intensely and directly felt the importance of having selection always fall upon the most deserving, and favors personal and party pressure. On the other hand, in practice, can selection be always based upon a sufficiently safe judgment? It is vain to hope it, unless it be for distinguished services in war, in which case it should have the fullest discussion. If, moreover, examinations be adopted as a criterion of merit, there is no one who believes that they lead to an exact appreciation of an individual as a naval officer."

"Again, promotions by selection are not favorable to discipline, which, to be imposing, must be founded upon respect and esteem for the superior, and partly, also, upon direct acquisition by seniority. It is difficult for him who has been for many years senior or superior in a grade to another, in whom he is unwilling to acknowledge attainments superior to his own, to yield gracefully, not only to see him pass ahead, but to pay him that deference and obedience required, hurt as he is in his amour propre and in his ambition. That forces too violently human nature, of which he must still exhibit his share in life's daily practices. From it are easily born envy, personal dislikes (which naval life gravely tends to inspire), and infractions of discipline, and history tells us what doleful consequences have resulted from such cases in time of war."

We need not go to France, however, for evidence that promotion by selection has long been a matter of deep interest to members of the naval profession. It became a matter of deep concern to officers of the United States Navy half a century ago. In 1855 the "Efficiency Board" removed about fifty of the older officers from the active list of the Navy in order to relieve a stagnation in promotion which had exerted an exceedingly depressing effect upon the Service, and along in 1890 and 1891 another period of stagnation occurred which caused serious unrest among the younger officers. An article dealing with that period and with the principle of promotion by selection written by one who signed himself "New Battleship," and who is now an officer of the Navy, was published in the *New York Times* of July 26, 1891, in which the author declared that the idea that promotion by selection would remedy the defect was entirely erroneous. He held also that there was no real analogy, as had been asserted, between promotion by selection in the Navy and promotion in the same way in a commercial organization. "In the latter," he said, "money is the controlling factor, and there is no such thing as *esprit de corps*; in the Navy the reverse is the case. As a matter of fact, however, the Navy has had selection ever since the naval school was founded, for each and every class of cadets is subjected to a weeding-out process that at the end of the academic course has thrown out of the service about two-thirds of the original class, leaving the graduates all picked men—selected and graded by the fairest system in the world—after a constant competitive race of six years. By the commercial or pure selection method, to be logical, all the 'star' men should be made flag officers, leaving the no less important junior grades to be filled by the poorer scholars. By the present method the 'stars' are distributed throughout the various grades, so that every duty may be creditably performed, and, the process of selection by elimination being continued, the highest grade is filled with men of proper experience."

After pointing out what he described as "the very grave condition of the line of the Navy" at that time, the writer to whom we have alluded then proposed the following scheme, which is of peculiar interest in view of the present discussion:

"First: The removal from the active list of the 'drones,' i.e., those officers who are not qualified for active service ashore and aloft."

"Second: A voluntary-retirement law, applying to those officers who have thirty years' service, those who served during the Civil War to be advanced one grade upon retirement."

"Third: A compulsory-retirement law, in passing from subordinate rank to command rank, and from command rank to flag rank; thus, if an officer is not promoted by the time he has reached the given age, then he is to be retired. Let the age be, say, forty years to command rank, and fifty-five years to flag rank, this law not to take effect until, say, five years after the passage of the act."

"Fourth: Retain the present system of promotion, i.e., by strict seniority."

THE ARMY OPINION WELL STATED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Once more the JOURNAL has earned the gratitude of all who have the best interests of the Service at heart in endeavoring to ascertain the views of those most intimately concerned on the question of the hour—promotion by selection. Since this question was first brought forward I have talked it over with fully one hundred officers and I have yet to find one in favor of any scheme whatever of promotion by selection. I venture the prediction that the JOURNAL will bring to light the fact that ninety-five per cent. of the officers of the Army are opposed to the proposition. And I do not believe that the pill can be sugar-coated sufficiently by specious arguments as to the merits of the abstract principle of promotion by selection, advancement of employees in large business corporations, etc., to make it palatable to this large majority. Of course the nineteen may be wrong, the one right. Our good friends of the W.C.T.U. claim that an equally large majority of our officers are all

wrong on the canteen question. But if such be the case, if such a large proportion can be so decidedly wrong in any matter of such vital import to the Service, then the desideratum is not promotion by selection in the Army, but is a new Army for the United States.

No head of a department at Washington is more highly thought of by the line of the Army than is General Crozier, none more highly respected. All his views are listened to with respect, and it is felt that in him the Service has a most progressive, up-to-date officer. It is with regret, therefore, that we find him fathering any such scheme, as we are confident the result of such would not be a benefit, but a decided injury to the Service.

The two principal arguments brought forward to bolster up the claims of the selectionists are the system of promotion, or rather of selection, of cadet officers at West Point, and the usual system of promotions followed by railroads and other big corporations in the United States. Against the bare principle of promotion by selection there can be no argument, as the JOURNAL wisely contends. But so long as human nature remains fallible, so long as different men hold different views, the application of such a principle in our Service must work injustice to the big majority of our officers and absolute injury to the Service.

As a matter of fact the selection of cadet officers at West Point is restricted to certain well-defined limits. The captains and lieutenants are taken from the first class, the sergeants from the second, and the corporals from the third. It might well happen that a "yearling," or even a "plebe," would show particular military efficiency and capability. Then, carrying out the ideas of the selectionists, such under classman should be given the chevrons of a lieutenant or even of first captain. Would General Crozier advocate such a step, or could it be taken without lowering the standard of military efficiency at West Point? In spite of the chevrons, it is after all the upper classman that rule at West Point. The chevronless first classman feels himself the superior of the lower classman no matter what chevrons the latter may wear, and as a matter of fact the latter always defers to the former even at drill. The first classman knows that the possession or non-possession of chevrons is not going to affect in the slightest his future after graduation; that their possession is but temporary. So the system breeds neither hardship nor injustice, and is in reality the only feasible one that could be adopted. But carry out the ideas of the selectionists to their logical conclusion, select the cadet officers from the cadet corps regardless of class, and every graduate knows what harm would result. We know that some of the best graduate officers of our Service never wore chevrons while they were at West Point. So even the careful selection there, where each cadet is at all times under the eyes of his superiors, does not always give rank to the best men. Would selection in the Army at large, where no such careful individual scrutiny as at West Point is possible, prove more effective?

Now as to the second "knock-out" argument of the selectionists, viz., the system of promotion of its employees by selection supposedly followed by our great railroads and business corporations. It surely seems illogical to reason that what applies to such must apply equally well to the Army, where conditions are so vastly dissimilar. As a matter of fact most of the large corporations, the Pennsylvania and the Erie railroads for example, follow within the ranks of their officials, as closely as may be found possible, the system of promotion by seniority. If an official proves himself efficient he is promoted in his turn. The division superintendent is at all times closely in touch with all his train crews and station men. If a vacancy occur in the higher grades and the man next for promotion cannot fill it, the division superintendent knows unerringly who can. The same applies to the next higher office. Can any such system be applied in our army? What officers or what boards that may be constituted will take the places of the division superintendents and other officials of a railroad up to the president, who can feel they know the men upon whom they are to pass as the railroad officials know their men? If a mistake be made in a big corporation and it is found the wrong man has been promoted, such mistake can be readily rectified. Would such rectification be possible in our Army?

If the Honorable, the Secretary of War, believes that it is possible to get together boards of officers that can unerringly select the one who should be promoted above his fellows, he need not wait until a law providing for promotion by selection shall have passed before making the test. Let him assemble in different parts of the country boards of officers constituted just as he intends such boards shall be constituted in the event of such law passing. Leave such boards absolutely uninfluenced as to their recommendations, but impose upon them all conditions contemplated under the proposed law. Have such boards select one or more officers who, in the opinion of the board, should be promoted ahead of their seniors. Then note the result. If all the boards agree on one or more officers to be thus selected, the anti-selectionists must be convinced that the plan is feasible. If, however, and as seems most likely, the boards differ in their recommendations, does it not prove that such law must work injustice in its application? If the San Francisco board selects Captain Smith, the Washington board Captain Brown, and the Leavenworth board Captain Jones, who is to determine which of the three is entitled to or best fitted for promotion? If the President, who can have at his command no more information concerning the men than is available to the different boards, says the lucky man will be Smith, have not Brown and Jones a right to feel that an injustice has been done them, since boards fully as competent as the one that selected Smith have said that they and not Smith should be the preferred ones? Unless, then, it be possible to get an omniscient board, an injustice must be done in every case of promotion by selection. Different boards must have different views, and who is to decide which is right?

Does any selectionist who is familiar with history claim that any board that could be gotten together would have recognized in one, U. S. Grant, when a subaltern, exceptional ability as leader of men and have selected him for promotion? In fact how little likely it seems that many of our great generals of the Civil War would have been selected for undue promotion in peace times under any such law as that proposed. After all we must acknowledge that our wars of the past seven years have been very puny as compared with others of modern times, that now raging in Manchuria for instance. Nothing transpired that called for a leader of exceptional ability, and so far as we know such leader remains undiscovered in our Service. It is true that, due partly to opportunity and partly to ability, some did distinguish themselves above their fellows and that their rewards therefore have been merited. They have proven themselves big men in little places, but it remains to be seen whether or no they would prove themselves big men in big places. No test that can be applied in time of peace will give answer to that question. And no board can be constituted that

from the record of any officer in time of peace can say such officer will prove himself more capable than his fellows when war comes, and therefore should receive in time of peace undue promotion.

I agree with your correspondents who claim that the present laws if rightly enforced are sufficient to keep our Army up to the highest state of efficiency. The complaint is made by the selectionists that boards cannot be found that will carry out strictly such laws, and that often notoriously inefficient officers are thereby promoted. If such contention be true, then how in the name of common sense can you find boards of officers who will rigidly perform the much more difficult and delicate duties that the proposed law will impose on them? Will there be some magic virtue in the new law that will confer infallibility on the boards convened in accordance with its mandates? The trouble is not in the present laws, but in the manner in which they are enforced, and the same authorities who will be called upon to enforce the new law must bear the blame if the present laws do not give the desired results. The little army that invested Santiago de Cuba in 1898 was, considering its numbers, one of the best the world ever saw. It was the product of seven years of the present system of promotion. Whatever shortcomings were then developed were in the staff departments and among the general officers, both products of the system of selection.

Our little Army must necessarily in time of peace be merely a training school for any war that may come upon us. None of us can tell who, when the crisis comes, will prove himself the leader. We should then endeavor to raise the average of efficiency of the whole mass, not of a few individual units. Could promotion by selection tend toward such result? Granted that one man selected for promotion over the heads of fifty seniors has exceptional ability, and that the recommendations for such undue preferment were strictly within the bounds of reason, what would be the result? On the one hand one officer highly elated by reason of such honor, rendering possibly better service than he did before promotion, on the other fifty officers heart-sore and depressed, their humiliation published to the world. Will any selectionist deny that the net result would be a lowering of the average efficiency of the entire Service? Such undue preferment should not be necessary either to develop to the full the capabilities of any officer or to reward him for what he may have already accomplished. The officer who will not give to the Service the best there is in him under conditions of promotion such as now obtain in our Army is unworthy the uniform he wears and the Army is better off without him, no matter how efficient he may be.

With all due respect to my superiors, it may be asserted that many of the promotions by selection made since 1898 have not been such as to create in the minds of many officers a desire for the extension of such system. It is not the proposed law, but the enforcing thereof that is dreaded. Granted that all political and personal influences can be eliminated, and that strict merit alone will count, it will be strict merit as seen and judged by men of different views. So long as the proposed law cannot confer omniscience on the powers that under it make the selections, the desired result cannot be obtained. In other words such law cannot ensure to us what our honored and respected Commander-in-Chief has promised to all under his administration and what we hope to at all times receive from his hands—"a square deal."

LINE.

NEWPORT TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Scientific American of Feb. 18 publishes an illustrated article by Walter L. Beasley in the Naval Training School at Newport, from which we make the extracts which follow:

"To meet the demands of the growing Navy, the training schools are unusually active at present, and are now taxed to their fullest capacity. The apprentices are brought in squads and come separately from rural farming communities, small villages and towns and cities from the West, North, South and East, as well as from recruiting vessels that ply along the New England and adjacent coasts. Boys who have been convicted of crime or who are known to be of bad character are not permitted to enlist. Each boy is supposed to spend twenty-four hours in the detention building, when he is pronounced free from disease germs."

"It has been said by competent experts that the battalion Infantry drill as seen at the Newport Training School is equal to and even ahead of that at Annapolis. This is due largely to the efficient work accomplished by the drillmasters, notably of John R. Daly, U.S.N., instructor in Infantry, sword and bayonet exercise. Mr. Daly exercises superior control over the whole battalion and has succeeded in getting it through the most difficult evolutions in unison and with almost clocklike precision. One of the most interesting of the open-air maneuvers is the physical rifle drill with music. The whole battalion take part in this, usually in the morning, some two hours after breakfast. On a raised platform the instructors, with rifles uplifted, face the squad of apprentices, lined up in rows. At the word of command, eight hundred hands rise in the air, with rifle high above head, then lowered front and back, to and fro, quick and slow, keeping time to the music. In seamanship a typical masthead, set in the ground, with the ropes, sails and rigging, etc., of a seagoing vessel, affords the young mariners the novel and practical place to limber up their muscles in climbing and to perform other routine work. Filled from top-mast down with a hundred or more of the white-clothed tars, it presents an animated sight. The U.S.S. Hist, attached as station ship, takes some fifty boys for a week's cruise in nearby waters for instruction in practical seamanship, gun drills, signaling, etc."

"Marksmanship is popular and small-arm target practice on the ranges with a Service revolver is indulged in with a deal of energy and enthusiasm. There is much rivalry and competition among the boys to be the best shot. Every day a squad is taken to the ranges for practice. Each apprentice is allowed to fire a limited number of times. As an extra inducement, prizes are offered for the best scores. Boxing and wrestling are favorable past-times when off duty. A good rough and tumble wrestling bout is sure to wind up some day's recreation period, drawing a gallery of enthusiastic onlookers. Lectures, concerts, and entertainments are given on frequent evenings each month."

"Apprentices of unusual ability, just after they have left the training school, are sent to the ordnance school at Washington and to the torpedo station at Newport, where they can become proficient in electrical engineering and torpedo work and qualify as divers. After six months' work at the training school and passing satisfactory examinations, the apprentices are sent on their first cruise on one of the training ships and shipped third-class seamen."

Officers of the Army and Navy are taking much interest in the "military exercises" scheduled to take place in May and June in the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River. It is said at both the War and Navy Departments that these "exercises" will not, in any sense of the word, be maneuvers. The following troops will participate, in addition to those already stationed within the Artillery districts of the Chesapeake, Baltimore and the Potomac: From the Department of the East to the Artillery District of the Chesapeake, the 18th, 43d, 45th, 50th, 51st, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 84th, 86th, 98th, 101st, 112th and 123d Companies of Artillery; to the Artillery District of Baltimore, the 2d, 42d, 53d, 56th, 57th (torpedo company), 76th, 97th and 109th Companies; to the Artillery District of the Potomac, the 120th Company (torpedo company). From the Department of the Gulf—to the Artillery District of the Potomac, the 7th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 22d, 99th and 116th Companies; to the Artillery District of the Chesapeake, the 3d Company; to the Artillery District of Baltimore, the 36th Company. The problems to be worked out during the "exercises" have been left to Major General Wade, commanding the Atlantic Division, and Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, commanding the Coast Squadron. It has not yet been finally determined at the Navy Department what ships will participate in the "exercises," but certainly all of the vessels of the Coast Squadron and probably some of the older type battleships of the North Atlantic Fleet, such as the Massachusetts and Iowa, will take part. It is probable that Admiral Dickinson will command the naval forces engaged.

The War Department has received a communication from the Adjutant General of West Virginia, vigorously protesting against the detail of an Army officer to serve with the militia of that State in the capacity of instructor. The Adjutant General believes that some of the officers detailed for such duty were not qualified for the work, and on that point he quotes as follows from a report which he recently submitted to the Governor of the State: "It has been found by experience that the recruiting officers on duty in this State, officers who have been on duty with us at the State camps, or those of the regular establishment who take an interest in and are posted on National Guard affairs—furnish us cheerfully with all information and advice asked for and at no expense to the State. With all due respect and appreciation of the past services of retired officers of the regular service who have been seeking the detail, the fact remains that their long absence from active service and unfamiliarity with latest regulations, etc., and strenuous nature of our inspection work would likely result in an unsatisfactory condition of affairs to both parties. The last permanent detail was notably unsatisfactory and without benefit to the guard, and reference to our April inspection schedules of the last five years will demonstrate the fact that only a man regardless of his personal comfort can make the time required in visiting the widely scattered stations without an excessive expense account."

Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy, and his assistants in the Bureau of Construction and Repair have begun work on plans for the new battleships authorized by the last Congress which, when completed, will be submitted for consideration to the Board on Construction. For some time before the Congress authorized the battleships South Carolina and Michigan, Rear Admiral Capps and his assistants had been at work on plans for a new battleship which should have the rearrangement of guns suggested by the General Board. This new arrangement provides for a battleship carrying a combination of heavy and light guns, with no intermediaries; that is, having the main battery consist of ten and twelve-inch guns, and the secondary battery of small guns, omitting the six and eight-inch guns. It would be premature to say that such an arrangement will be agreed upon, for despite the reports of foreign attaches in the Far East, very little is known about the naval side of this war, and even this little is scarcely sufficient on which to base an important change in naval policy. There are some officers in the Department, for example, who would oppose the abandonment of the six-inch gun on a battleship. The consensus of opinion, however, appears to be that guns of larger caliber are of so much more importance that it is best to sacrifice as many of the smaller guns as possible and only retain enough to punish torpedoboats which attack at short range.

While there is, as we have stated, some discussion as to the effect of cutting off a portion of the smoke pipes of the battleship Maine, naval engineering experts see no room for a difference of opinion on what is regarded as a purely engineering problem. So high an authority as Rear Admiral George W. Melville, we are informed, holds that the first effect of reducing the length of the Maine's smoke pipes would be the reduction of the steaming power of the boilers by reducing the possible coal consumption, and consequent loss of speed of the ship. For upon the coal consumption depends to a great degree the power of the boilers and engines. The second effect will be to cause the boilers to give off greater quantities of smoke if the same quality of coal is used. It is a question of perfect or imperfect combustion only. Unfortunately in the case of the Maine there cannot be as perfect combustion as there should be, and it cannot very well be remedied at this time; but cutting down the height of the stacks will increase the trouble rather than remedy it, because of the smaller supply of air by the reduced draft caused by the reduction of the stacks. The Navy Department has had some sad experiences with the Maine, and the end is not yet.

The long-time contention of the Bureau of Construction and Repair that the bulkheads of a ship should not be penetrated even by watertight doors has recently received strong support from American naval attaches in the Far East, whose reports showed that these watertight doors did not take the place of the unpierced bulkhead. As a result of this information changes have already been authorized in the new battleship New Hampshire; in this vessel and in other ships of this class, instead of piercing the bulkheads there will be provided several solid athwartship bulkheads, which will absolutely separate the engine room from the boiler rooms, divide the boiler rooms and separate the engine room from the fireroom. In this way communication between compartments is made impossible except by going on deck

and down again. The naval engagements in the Far East and the damage done to the ships participating appears to have shown conclusively that the unpierced bulkhead is far superior to that pierced by doors, however watertight. This new arrangement may prove more inconvenient to the personnel, but the security of the ship is undoubtedly enhanced.

Gen. Samuel K. Schwenk has been elected grand marshal of the Memorial Day parade in Manhattan, New York city, and has appointed the following staff: Chief of staff and adjutant general, Col. Albert H. Rogers; assistant adjutants general, Cols. Frank T. Huntoon, Louis Mathot, Eugene K. Fassett, Joseph B. Lord, Capt. Robert Brown and Col. George P. Osborne. By the courtesy of the Memorial Committee, of which P. H. Murphy is chairman, and E. J. Atkinson is secretary, the headquarters of the grand marshal have been established at Room 3, City Hall, New York, and will be open for the transaction of business daily, except Saturday, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 9 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. The United States troops, sailors and marines and the entire National Guard of New York city, under command of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, and naval militia will parade as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic. The Spanish War Veterans, Sons of Veterans, Army and Navy Union, Zouave companies and other uniformed military organizations will also turn out, and the prospects promise one of the finest parades in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic. There will not be any civic societies in line.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, National Commandery, are to hold their triennial convention in the Governor's Rooms, New York City Hall, on Wednesday, April 12, 1905. This convention will bring together the general officers of the order, and delegates of the twenty-one commanderies, and a representative body of companions, the majority of whom are veteran commissioned officers of the Army and Navy, are expected to be present from all over the United States. The convention promises to be a most important one, as legislation is likely to be enacted, which will largely broaden the war representation of the order by approval of amendments previously offered. It is expected that fully seventy-five representatives of the order will attend this convention, who will be guests of the New York Commandery in the evening of April 12, 1905, at a banquet to be held at Delmonico's.

The case of 2d Lieut. William G. Meade, 11th Cav., who has recently been suspended from promotion for a year because of his failure to pass his examination for promotion, has been the subject of considerable comment at the War Department this week. The fact that it was Lieutenant Meade who, last month, brought up the subject of lineal rank changes and requested that because of certain prior commissioned service he be advanced in numbers, makes his case of particular interest. Secretary Taft, it is recalled, approved the protest of Lieutenant Meade and he and several other second lieutenants having similar service were jumped over the heads of their fellows and placed at the top of the list of second lieutenants. Now Lieutenant Meade has been suspended from promotion and will have to wait another year before reaching the grade of first lieutenant.

Whether a flotilla of torpedoboats shall be sent to the Far East is still undetermined. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, while commanding the Asiatic Fleet, urgently recommended the addition of such a flotilla to the Asiatic Fleet, and the General Board also urged the sending of these ships, with the recommendation that they be repaired in the Far East after making the trip. This recommendation so far as the repairs were concerned was disapproved, but the Bureau of Navigation still has under consideration the sending of the flotilla. Orders have recently been given to the Board of Inspection and Survey to make a thorough examination of the torpedoboats in reserve at Norfolk. The board is doing this in a very thorough manner, taking the boats out to sea and testing their seaworthiness. There are nineteen of these boats, though of course only about six or eight would be sent to the Asiatic Station in any event.

The Chief of Staff has not yet acted on the recommendation of a retiring board that Col. Henry H. Adams, 5th Inf., be placed on the retired list because of physical disability incident to the Service. Some question has arisen at the War Department as to the justice in the recommendation that Colonel Adams be retired, and further inquiry into the case will be made before final action is taken. It is understood that Colonel Adams has made a protest against the recommendation of the board. The recent "unpleasantness" at Plattsburg Barracks, where Colonel Adams is in command, is thought to be largely responsible for his having been ordered before a retiring board. While on the surface the difficulties between Colonel Adams and his medical officers at Plattsburg have passed away, the War Department desires to make more detailed inquiries into the case before acting on the recommendation that Colonel Adams be retired.

Notwithstanding the strong influence that has been brought to bear in his behalf, it is very probable that Lieut. George S. Richards, jr., 23d Inf., will once more be brought to trial before a general court-martial. It will be recalled that the case of Lieutenant Richards has been a most interesting one. Tried first several months ago on serious charges of duplication of his pay accounts and other violations of the Regulations, Lieutenant Richards was acquitted on the ground of insanity. A few weeks ago a special medical board sat in his case, and after most careful examination, pronounced Lieutenant Richards sane and physically capable of performing active duty as an officer. Other charges have now been preferred against the young officer and his trial will probably take place soon.

Private reports received at the Navy Department this week tell of the excellent record made by the battleship Wisconsin in her recent target practice on Asiatic station. Eight pointers of the ten-inch guns scored eleven hits out of eleven shots, an average of 1.94 hits per gun per minute. The six-inch gun pointers scored eight and one-half

hits per gun per minute and averaged 5.14 hits per gun per minute. The 6-pounder semi-automatic guns scored nineteen hits per gun per minute and averaged 14.73 hits per gun per minute. The starboard turret of the Wisconsin, commanded by Lieut. Carl T. Vogelgesang, last year averaged 1.59 hits per gun per minute and won the prize.

In Harper's Weekly of April 8 appears an excellent picture of the headquarters and personal and division staffs of Major General Corbin, commanding the Philippines Division of the United States Army at Manila. The members of General Corbin's personal and division staffs, in the order they appear in the photograph, are: Captains Blum, Case, Nugent, Pettus, Major Townsend, Captain Norton, Colonel Tucker, Captain Wolfe, Colonel Simpson, Captain Bottoms, General Corbin, Captain Cook, Colonel Knight, Majors Starr, Palmer, Colonel Chamberlain, Major Bradley, Captains Horton, Moss, Majors Raymond, Richard, Colonels Von Schrader, Smith, Carbaugh, Girard, Clem, Thompson, Reynolds, and Major Baldwin. A view of General Corbin's quarters on Calle Real, Malate, Manila, is also shown.

The Russian newspaper correspondents in Manchuria complain that the severity of the censorship prevented them from sending correct reports of the battle of Mukden, so that the world was dependent upon the reports received through Japanese sources, which, as we have believed and is now declared, were greatly exaggerated. The Russian official reports give their total loss in killed, wounded and missing as 107,000, besides their losses in stores and ordnance. The defeat is ascribed to the successful strategy and numerical superiority of the Japanese and their exact knowledge of the movements of the Russians.

No conclusion has yet been reached by the Bureau of Ordnance about the kind of periscope best suited for use on submarine boats. Two types have recently been tried with fair success, one on the submarine Porpoise and the other on the Shark. That these periscopes may receive still further tests they are to be placed aboard the Grampus and the Pike, now at Mare Island, and these submarines are to be sent down the coast of California, perhaps as far as San Diego, thus giving an opportunity for the test of both types of the device which is so important to the efficient maneuvering of a submarine.

The following is a summary of the enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of February, 1905: Enlistments in cities, 1,938; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 1,340; total number of enlistments, 3,278. Classified as follows: Infantry (white), 1,694; Coast Artillery, 418; Engineer battalions, 28; Cavalry (white), 696; Field Artillery, 72; U.S. Military Academy detachments, 12; Infantry (colored), 63; Cavalry (colored), 110; Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 4; Philippine Scouts, 181.

It is believed that Capt. Benjamin Alvord, 25th Inf., Secretary to the General Staff of the Army, will be appointed a major in the Military Secretary's Department upon the retirement this summer of Lieut. Col. John Tweedale, military secretary, and the consequent promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel of Major Alexander Brodie, recently appointed. Captain Alvord is considered one of the best equipped young officers in the Service for the duties of a military secretary, and because of this fact and his great personal popularity his appointment to the vacancy would be received with great favor.

Paragraph 8 of the General Regulations for the United States Military Academy has been amended to read as follows: "8. The Academic Board shall consist of the Superintendent and the heads of the several departments of instruction. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum. In voting, the Superintendent shall have three votes, and the other members of the board one each." This paragraph of the Regulations formerly read as above, with the exception of the last sentence, "In voting," etc.

A telegram from Tokio reports that several Japanese have been arrested because they ventured to criticize the Mikado for indulging in the frivolity of a garden party, to celebrate the completion of his twenty-seven thousandth poem while so much precious blood is being shed in defense of the Empire. Commenting on this a Paris paper says: "Japan is a free country as long as you do not do anything to offend the Mikado, who in his own opinion is a semi-god."

An examination is now being held at Fort Myer, Va., to ascertain the qualifications of Father Casey, a Roman Catholic priest, to be a chaplain in the Army. Father Casey is a man of excellent reputation in his church, and it is believed that he will be commissioned to fill the vacancy in the grade of chaplain caused by the retirement of Chaplain Granville.

The Board of Artillery appointed to revise the Artillery Drill Regulations has about completed its work and the revised book will immediately be sent to the printer. Some of the members of this same board have been detailed to get out a new manual of modern ordnance in use by the Artillery of the United States.

It has been intimated to the War Department that Col. Henry W. Hubbell, Art. Corps, because of poor health incident to the Service, will ask to be ordered before a retiring board. Colonel Hubbell has always been an energetic officer and has broken his health down by long, arduous service.

The Navy Department has been advised of the return to the Mare Island Navy Yard of the third of the officers of the Russian cruiser Lena, now interned there, who recently violated their parole and returned to Russia. Under orders from their government the other two officers returned to Mare Island some time ago.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Reports from those provinces of the Philippines in which regular troops have taken the field against the ladrones are highly encouraging. Several of the larger bands of outlaws have been dispersed, many of their members have been killed or captured, and the worst of the disorder is over. This is particularly true of Cavite province, in which the ladrones have been especially active and audacious. In this province, Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 3d U.S. Cavalry, who is operating with a detachment, has taken many prisoners and the organized bands have disappeared. The situation is greatly improved.

Capt. David J. Baker, U.S.A., colonel and assistant chief of the Philippine Constabulary, who has been operating in Batangas, reports that a great deal of hard, plodding work is being done, requiring a world of patience, vigilance and judgment, but that there is very little occasion for spectacular work. The present system continued, however, he is confident, will result in the breaking up of ladorism in the provinces affected.

Lieutenant McGeachin, of the Constabulary, reports the capture of more than 300 natives of the province of Ilocos Norte on Washington's Birthday, all of whom are charged with sedition. These persons were arrested at the production of a play which the constabulary authorities describe as seditious.

Inspector Hunt, on Feb. 20, sent the following report from Catbalogan, Island of Samar, to constabulary headquarters in Manila: "General Allen's and other commands reached San Jose on the seventeenth; pulajanes had left. General Allen with all other commands went in pursuit to Maslog. Lieutenants Corn with Calbayog police engaged pulajanes on fifteenth; Commandante Simon Talibat and four others killed near Mount Tagua."

More than one hundred armed Igorrotes made an attack upon constabulary headquarters in the province of Nueva Viscaya, Feb. 19, and eight of them were killed and many wounded in the fight that followed. Lieutenant Case, acting inspector of the constabulary, afterward captured six of the outlaws, two of whom were subsequently killed in an attempt to escape.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, has asked the civil authorities of the Philippines to send 1,000 prisoners to Mindanao, in order that they may be placed at work on the railway, which is to extend from the port of Iligan to Lake Lanao. Several hundred prisoners have already been sent from Manila in response to General Wood's request, and others will follow. More than 1,000 prisoners from Manila are already at work on public improvements in various parts of the archipelago, and when those required in Mindanao are forwarded the congested condition of the prisons in Manila will be greatly relieved.

Major General Corbin, commanding the Philippines Division, has recommended that captains of scout companies be appointed from first lieutenants of the line of the Army, only in cases where vacancies occur. That is, no first lieutenants at present commanding companies, and who have displayed character and fitness for such command, will be displaced. Such men will have nothing to fear from the appointment of captains from the line of the Army. On the contrary, such first lieutenants of scouts will be continued in command of their companies, and in time those who continue to evince that they are of the right sort will be recommended for promotion to captaincies. No such promotion will be recommended, however, merely as a matter of course, but only in cases where it is earned.

The lawn party given by Major Gen. and Mrs. Corbin in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Wright, on the evening of Feb. 21, was one of the most brilliant social affairs that ever took place in Manila. The spacious grounds were lighted with hundreds of incandescent lamps, the scheme of illumination being unique and entirely out of the ordinary; rising from the ground chaste and beautiful, not a semblance of color being allowed to mar the splendid moonlight, which itself turned night into day. Over to the south of the dancing pavilion, among the branches of a tall bamboo tree, were arranged lights resembling the Southern cross, which, added to the brilliant uniforms of the Army and Navy officers, the evening dress of the civilians, and the handsome gowns of the ladies, made a scene never before witnessed in Manila. The guests, who were presented by General Corbin's aide, Capt. James A. Moss, U.S.A., included, besides the Governor and Mrs. Wright, the members of the Philippine Civil Commission and their wives, Mgr. Agius, the apostolic delegate, and his private secretary, Father Pretille, Archbishop Harty and his private secretary, Father Murphy, Bishop Hendricks, of Zamboanga; Admiral and Mrs. Stirling, Major Gen. and Mrs. Randall, and all the prominent military and naval officers, officials of the civil government, and Manila's society in general.

Manila despatches of April 2 state that the summer exodus from the city has begun, Governor Wright and Vice-Governor Ide and their families having been among the first departures. They have gone to Baguio, where the seat of government will be located until cooler weather sets in again. The members of the Philippine Commission and the clerks of the various departments will follow. Everyone who is able to do so is leaving the city. Dozens of persons have started for Japan. The cost of living at Baguio is high, and consequently the place is not popular except among the officials.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Those who are interested in the history of Cuba as affected by the events of the last seven years will cheerfully acknowledge themselves deeply indebted to Mr. Albert G. Robinson for his valuable work entitled "Cuba and the Intervention," which is published by Longmans, Green & Company. For in this ample volume Mr. Robinson, who ranks among the ablest, fairest and most discriminating American newspaper men whose work required them to deal with Cuban conditions during the American military occupation of the island, has presented a study of the evolution of the Cuban republic which is unsurpassed in the literature relating to that important movement. Mr. Robinson arrived in Havana Jan. 4, 1899, three days after Cuba passed under American control, and remained four months, during which he visited all the principal cities of the island and made as careful a study of political, social and economic conditions as circumstances permitted. He returned to the island in November, 1901, and remained six months, continuing his investigation, in which he deservedly enjoyed the confidence and co-operation of the military authorities. The results of his inquiries and his opinions as to the effect of the American intervention are stated forcibly and with entire frankness. The Cuban revolt he ascribes directly to Spain's repres-

sive colonial policy, which prevented Cuba from reaching that position in the world to which, because of her natural resources, her people rightfully aspired. The movement which eventually placed her in the galaxy of Western republics had its origin in economic and industrial conditions. National independence was, in Mr. Robinson's opinion, the object of a few, but not of the masses—they resorted to political revolt merely to obtain relief from economic hardships. To the American military administration of Cuba Mr. Robinson awards the highest credit for an orderly, safe, cleanly conduct of affairs during the trying period of political reconstruction. He finds much to praise and some things to condemn. "Praise," he says, "is in most abundant measure due to those subordinate officials, staff men and department men, almost all of whom were officers in our Regular Army, for the faithful performance of their duties. To commend these men by name would involve the publication of almost the entire roster of officers serving in Cuba." As to the ultimate destiny of Cuba the author says in his closing paragraphs: "Cuba is now our ward and protégé. The day may come—it is my belief that it will come—when Cuba will become politically merged under the flag of the United States."

In a remarkable work entitled "The Diseases of Society," published by J. B. Lippincott and Company, Philadelphia, Dr. C. Frank Lydston, of the State University of Illinois, has dealt with certain delicate sociological problems with a degree of frankness, courage and force that will compel the respect even of those who may be disposed to dissent from his conclusions. His discussion of social pathology, the chemistry of social disease, anarchy in its relation to crime and the responsibility for certain forms of vice, is the work of a scientist and investigator who has studied his subjects deeply and with care. The volume is one that will appeal powerfully to students of the problems to which it relates, and will be welcomed as an important addition to the special literature with which it is to be classed.

The Franklin Hudson Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo., have issued three little volumes which are of practical value to the military service. One is a "Catechism Edition of the Infantry Drill Regulations," prepared by the late Brig. Gen. William F. Spurgin, U.S.A., in which the regulations are clearly interpreted and explained through the medium of questions and answers; the second is a "Soldier's Handbook of Target Practice," which is a careful abridgment of the Firing Regulations for Small Arms of 1904, from which has been omitted much matter that does not relate to the instruction of the soldier in firing; and the third is a manual on "Handling the Army Ration and Making Bread," prepared by Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, U.S.A., assisted by Color Sergt. Patrick Dunne, 5th U.S. Cav., regimental instructor of cooks. This work embodies the results of an extensive study of Army cooking and baking by Captain Holbrook, and it contains a mass of information, including dozens of tested recipes, that will enable the average Army cook to produce more satisfactory results from the Army ration than he has been able to obtain heretofore.

"A History of the 22d United States Infantry," which describes the career of that gallant organization from its origin in 1812 down to the present time has been issued from the press of E. C. McCullough & Co., Manila. This volume, which, besides all needful official information relating to the regiment, contains many attractive illustrations and much interesting descriptive matter, was compiled by Major Oskaloosa M. Smith, U.S.A., who deals with the period between the organization of the regiment and 1885; Capt. Robert L. Hamilton, U.S.A., who covers the period between 1885 and 1898; and Capt. William H. Wassell, U.S.A., who treats of the six years following. The work is comprehensive, admirably written and handsomely printed and bound. It is entirely worthy of a great regiment, and forms a valuable addition to the history of the United States Army.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Margaret Bell Field, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John M. Field, Porto Rico Regiment, was married in San Juan, P.R., March 27, to Lieut. Aristides Moreno, of the 28th U.S. Infantry. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David Wells, jr., of Grace church, Oswego, N.Y., uncle of the bride, in the ball-room at the Infantry barracks. This huge apartment was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and orange blossoms, and with numerous Army flags. A wedding bell illuminated with 200 electric lights was a feature. Promptly at 9 p.m. the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march, played by the Porto Rican Regiment band, announced the coming of the bridal party, which was led up the aisle by the ushers, Capt. F. H. Delano, U.S.M.C.; Mr. Vincent Rockwell, of the Navy, and Lieuts. William Lay Patterson, William S. Woodruff and F. C. Wood, of the Porto Rican Regiment; following came the bridesmaids, Miss Frances M. Field and Miss Edith L. Evans, and the maid of honor, Miss Caroline W. Field. The bride entered on the arm of her father, and was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Lieut. Col. C. J. Crane, 8th U.S. Inf., who represented Mr. Albert Moreno, brother of the groom. Both appeared in full dress uniform of their rank. After the ceremony there was a reception which was largely attended by Army and Navy folk, insular officials and civilians. Governor and Mrs. Winthrop and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Douglass K. Robinson, were among those present. Lieut. and Mrs. Moreno sailed March 28 on the steamer Coamo for New York, en route to Fort Snelling, Minn., the present station of the groom. The bride, who is but eighteen, was formerly a resident of Washington, D.C. The bridegroom was born in New York; appointed from Alabama to the Porto Rico Regiment in 1901, and was transferred to the 28th Infantry last fall. He has been for nearly two years acting adjutant general of the Porto Rico Regiment.

The engagement of Miss Josephine A. Briggs, daughter of Capt. Thomas B. Briggs, U.S.A., retired, of Delavan, Ill., to Mr. Joseph Neal McKnight, of Normal, Ill., is announced. The wedding will take place this spring on a date to be decided later.

The engagement is announced of Miss May Franklin, daughter of Mr. Thomas Franklin, civil engineer, of San Antonio, Tex., to Cadet Roy Bartlett, U.S.M.A., now of the graduating class at West Point. Miss Franklin has been spending the winter with her aunt, Miss Carrie Franklin, of Annapolis. She is a niece of Mrs. Schley, wife of Rear Admiral Schley, U.S.N. It is said the wedding will take place after the graduation of Cadet Bartlett in June.

A wedding of much interest at Annapolis, Md., to take place shortly after Easter, is that of Miss Prudence Groff Ridout, youngest daughter of Dr. William G. Ridout, and

Mr. Charles Dugan, of Baltimore. The prospective groom is a relative of Paymaster Goldsborough, U.S.N.

Miss Mary Herbert Eversfield, of Maryland, and Mr. Frederick A. Kraft were married March 27 at the Protestant Episcopal church at Beltsville, Md., the Rev. Mr. La Roach, officiating. The bride is a daughter of the late Mr. John Eversfield, of Baltimore, Md., and a niece of the late Med. Dir. Charles Eversfield, U.S.N. She is a direct descendant of Lord Charles Eversfield, of Denny Park, Sussex, England, who was for thirty years member of the House of Lords.

The marriage of Miss Amy Frothingham Kane, youngest daughter of Mrs. Helen Pook Kane and of Chaplain James J. Kane, U.S.N., retired, to Dr. James Grant Fisher, of Pennsylvania, graduate of George Washington University, took place in Washington, D.C., at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Ellen Frothingham Pook, at noon on April 5, in the presence of near relatives and a few intimate friends. Rev. William Taylor Snyder officiated. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Naval Constr. Samuel Hart Pook, U.S.N., and of Capt. Clement Kane, of Cheshire, England.

Miss Elizabeth Douglas Cuyler, daughter of Edward Cornelius Cuyler, was married to Lieut. Robert Lowry Meador, 9th U.S. Inf., at the bride's home in Albany, N.Y., April 5, by Dean Talbot, of All Saints' Cathedral. Miss Catherine Cuyler, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Capt. Benjamin P. Nicklin, of the 9th Infantry, was best man, and Lieuts. Hunter Harris and Ralph W. Drury, both of the 9th Infantry, were ushers. The guests included Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry, Major and Mrs. M. F. Waltz, Col. and Mrs. Samuel R. Jones, Col. H. B. Osgood and Lieut. A. M. Ferguson, all of the U.S. Army; Judge and Mrs. F. U. Freeman, Judge and Mrs. Lamar, Senator Clay, Senator Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Calhoun and State Senator and Mrs. Elton R. Brown.

Capt. George Henry Shelton, 11th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Bernice Barrett Prentice, of Kansas City, Mo., were married Wednesday afternoon, April 5, 1905, at the home of Mrs. A. J. Middlebrook, sister of the groom, 515 Wood avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., in the presence of the immediate members of the families and a few close friends. The Rev. George A. Robson, rector of St. George's Parish, officiated.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Edward Collins, U.S.A., retired, died at his home, in Dorchester, Mass., March 31, aged eighty-one years. He saw service through the Mexican War, the Civil War and in many Indian wars. He first entered the Army as a private in Co. A, Engineers, June 4, 1846, and was appointed a first lieutenant in the 17th U.S. Infantry May 14, 1861. He was promoted captain May 25, 1863; major 1st Infantry, June 26, 1882; lieutenant colonel, 7th Infantry, Feb. 1, 1887, and was retired after forty years' service Jan. 1, 1888. He was promoted colonel on the retired list April 23, 1904.

Mrs. Hannah Broster Lindsey, twenty-six years of age, wife of Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th U.S. Cav., died March 31 at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., after two days' illness. She was a niece of Mrs. B. F. Reilly, of New York city, and was prominent in society before her marriage in that city. Mrs. Lindsey leaves a son two days old. The funeral was held at Philadelphia April 3.

Mrs. Ethel Graham Bradley, wife of Mr. Lawson G. Bradley, and daughter of Capt. W. H. Roberts, U.S.R.C., and Mrs. Roberts, died at Grangeville, Idaho, Tuesday, March 28, 1905, of typhoid fever after a brief illness. The remains will be brought to Tacoma for interment.

Mr. Richard S. Druley, brother-in-law of Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., died at San Carlos Indian Agency, Arizona, March 27.

Mrs. Alice Talbot Ward, wife of Thomas Ward, and mother of Lieut. Ralph T. Ward, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., died at Denver, Col., March 27.

The following are additional facts concerning the death of Major Charles B. Hinton, U.S.A., in Davenport, Iowa, March 27, to which we referred in our last issue: Major Charles B. Hinton expired in bed in his room at the St. James hotel. He was heard to move about in his room about midnight Sunday, and at six o'clock, March 27, when his lifeless body was discovered in bed, Coroner Lambach was summoned to the hotel and after viewing the remains and hearing the facts in the case, attributed his death to paralysis of the heart and decided that no inquest was necessary. At 5:30 o'clock a.m. the lights were observed to be burning in the room occupied by Major Hinton. At six o'clock they were still burning and this fact aroused the suspicion of the attachés of the hotel, inasmuch as it was broad daylight at the time. Mr. Miller, one of the proprietors at the St. James, was called and rapped upon the door of the room in which the lights were burning. He received no response and the door was then forced open. Major Hinton was observed to be lying in bed, with a sheet over him, and was cold in death. He had evidently passed away without a struggle. The window had been opened to its full extent by Major Hinton during the night and the blanket removed from his bed. It is therefore presumed that he was possibly attacked by a suffocating spell during the night and upon arising, turned on the lights, raised the window and removed the blanket from the bed, after which he again retired without turning off the lights, and expired without a struggle soon thereafter.

Concerning the death of 2d Lieut. James M. Jewell, 14th U.S. Cav., who died at the Post Hospital, Jolo, Jolo, P.I., on the morning of Jan. 8, 1905, from a wound received the day previous during the assault on a cotta occupied by hostile Moros, heretofore noted in our columns, Lieutenant Colonel Garrard, in a regimental order dated Camp Overton, Mindanao, after giving his record, says: "He was a very efficient officer, thorough and conscientious in the performance of all his duties. No higher tribute could be paid a soldier than to say of him that he died in action leading his command, and such was his death. To his relatives, and especially to his young widow, the Regimental Commander extends the heartfelt sympathy of himself and the officers of the regiment."

Harry P. Stiles, brother of Mrs. H. H. Adams, wife of Colonel Adams, 5th U.S. Inf., died at Dayton, Ky., March 17.

Malcolm Charest Brown, son of Chaplain and Mrs. Henry A. Brown, died at Fort McHenry, Md., aged three years, three months and eight days.

Mrs. Mary Frances Grant Cramer, a sister of the late Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and renowned in religious and charitable circles, was found dead in bed April 4 at the home of her sister, Mrs. Virginia Grant Corbin, East Orange, N.J. Paralysis of the heart caused the death, which was totally unexpected by her friends. She attended a prayer meeting Tuesday evening and seemed in

the best of health. She was sixty-six years old. Mrs. Cramer was the youngest of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Grant, the noted general being the oldest. She was married in 1863 to the Rev. Dr. Michael J. Cramer, who was for many years Minister at Copenhagen. His death was somewhat similar to that of Mrs. Cramer. They are survived by a son, Dr. Jesse Grant Cramer, of New York.

Henry L. Biscoe, who has been in the wholesale lumber business in Washington, D.C., since 1866, died at Pensacola, Fla., April 4. At the time of his death he was visiting his son, Lieut. Earl Biscoe, Coast Artillery, U.S.A., at Pensacola. Major Biscoe's home was at 813 Twenty-first street, N.W., Washington. He leaves four sons and one daughter. The former are Paymr. Harry E. Biscoe, U.S.N.; Dr. Frank L., a physician of Washington; Earl, lieutenant in the U.S. Army, and John E. Biscoe, who is connected with a military academy in North Carolina. Annie L. Biscoe is the daughter. The deceased served in the Confederate Army as a private in the Virginia Infantry, of which State he was a native, and rose to the rank of major. He was a prominent Mason.

PERSONALS.

Col. Frank Thorp, U.S.A., was at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the past week.

A son was born to the wife of Contract Surg. Frederick D. Branch, U.S.A., at Fort Wood, N.Y., March 26.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. William R. Smith, Coast Art., U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., March 28.

Capt. J. M. Simms, R.C.S., and Mrs. Simms, who have been in Washington, D.C., have returned home to 274 Palmer street, New Bedford, Mass.

The April 1 issue of The Illustrated Sporting News contains a double-page of pictures taken by Enrique Miller, showing "How Jacky Amuses Himself—Sports in the United States Navy."

Mrs. Hutcheson, wife of Capt. Grote Hutcheson, of the General Staff, has gone from Washington to San Francisco, Cal., to visit her sister, Mrs. Lafitte, the wife of Capt. Jacques deL. Lafitte, of the Army.

Mrs. Paul Morton, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, has returned to Washington, D.C., from Atlantic City. Mrs. and Miss Morton will leave Washington, D.C., during the week for a trip to New York and Chicago.

Secretary of the Navy Morton will not accompany the President on the Western trip, as has been planned, on account of an abscess which formed inside his ear during his recent cruise in the Dolphin in the West Indies.

Rear Admiral G. C. Reiter, U.S.N., has been detached from duty as a member of the Lighthouse Board, Washington, D.C., and ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station. He will sail from San Francisco, Cal., on April 20, to command the Philippine Squadron of the Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. R. Z. Johnston, Jr., of the Navy, who has just finished his duty as secretary to Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, the retiring Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, has been ordered to Washington for temporary duty. He will probably be retained there in the Bureau of Navigation.

First Lieut. Robert L. Richards, assistant surgeon, is granted leave for one month, with permission to visit the United States, effective on or about April 15, 1905; and 1st Lieut. George H. Scott, assistant surgeon, has been granted leave for one month and ten days, from April, with permission to visit China and Japan. Both officers are on duty in the Philippines.

Telegrams received this week from the American Consul General at Havana, Mr. Steinhart, tell of the continued improvement of Capt. William Swift, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who was taken ill while on the Dolphin and was placed in the hospital at Havana, suffering with fever. At last accounts the fever had left him and his improvement was reported as rapid. His son-in-law, P.A. Surg. F. A. Asserson, has gone to Havana to attend him.

Noting the recent promotion of Brig. Gen. Charles W. Hobbs, U.S.A., to his present grade, the New Orleans Picayune remarks: "The glad tidings were a source of profound gratification to his legion of friends in and about New Orleans, who recognized in him, during his incumbency as commander of the Louisiana Military District, a soldier of great worth and merit, ability and distinction. Since the very incipency of his connection with the local military post Colonel Hobbs became a steadfast friend of New Orleans, and at once put forth his best efforts to bring about improvements at the barracks and the forts. He has been intimately identified with the remodeling of Jackson Barracks, which is now going on, and the important ameliorations at Fort St. Philip."

Capt. Edward B. Barry, U.S.N., who was commissioned captain from March 31, was born in New York city, and entered the Naval Academy July 21, 1865. He made three practice cruises in the Macedonian and Savannah and was graduated in 1869. Among other service he was on the Worcester when she made a special cruise with provisions for France in 1871; on the Wabash, flagship of the European Station, 1871-2, and was also on the Brooklyn and Wachusett, of the same station, from 1873-5. While on the Alaska, on the Pacific Station, during 1878-80, he witnessed the Chilean torpedo attack on the Peruvian man-of-war Union at Callao, and two of the bombardments of that place, also the blowing up of the Chilean steamer Loa. He served as admiral's secretary on the Richmond while on the Asiatic Station in 1880-1, and also on the Cincinnati during the war with Spain in 1898, and his last assignment was to the navy yard, New York.

Capt. R. W. Milligan, U.S.N., placed on the retired list April 8, with rank of rear admiral, was chief engineer of the battleship Oregon, when she made her famous run under Capt. C. E. Clark (now rear admiral), from San Francisco to Key West in 1898. Rear Admiral Milligan was born in Pennsylvania, and was appointed a third assistant engineer in 1863. He was advanced to second assistant engineer in 1866, first assistant engineer in 1874, and chief engineer in 1892. In 1899, under the personnel bill, his rank was changed to commander, and in 1902 he was promoted a captain. He served on the Mackinaw on the North Atlantic Station from 1863 until 1865, the Powhatan in the Pacific Fleet from 1866 until 1869, Wyoming from 1871 until 1872, Brooklyn from 1875-76, coast survey steamer Bache, 1877-79; Tennessee from 1882 until 1885, Ranger from 1889 until 1891, Independence, 1891-92; Adams, 1892-93, and the Monterey in 1896. He also served on the Oregon on the Asiatic Station, and at the Norfolk Yard. For some time past he has been on sick leave at Annapolis.

Lieut. B. C. Decker, U.S.N., registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the past week.

Gen. C. Heywood, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Heywood are now making their home in New York city, N.Y.

Mrs. Converse, wife of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., has returned to her home in Washington, D.C., after an absence of six weeks.

Lieut. Col. George K. McGunnegle, 17th Inf., has just left his post of duty in the Philippines to spend a leave of two months in China and Japan.

Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, wife of General Bates, U.S.A., has gone to Denver, Colo., for a visit of several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Dunn McKee.

Capt. Edmund P. Easterbrook, Art. Corps, on duty in the Philippines, is in Australia on a visit, having been granted leave for two months, from March 1.

Midshipman Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., son of Commander Wainwright, U.S.N., is recovering from a serious illness at the Garfield Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Finch, wife of Dr. Edward Finch, of New York city, has left Washington, D.C., where she has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. J. Almy, at 1019 Vermont avenue.

Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, of Norfolk, Va., wife of Comdr. Osterhaus, U.S.N., is visiting her niece, Mrs. Stevens, wife of Professor W. O. Stevens, of the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf., has been on a visit to China and Japan on forty days' leave. He has just returned to duty with his command in the Philippines.

Col. John B. Rodman, U.S.A., has been visiting relatives in Louisville, Ky., and entertained at a dinner at the Galt House just before leaving for his home in California.

Mrs. Caperton, wife of Comdr. William B. Caperton, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., during the past week for St. Louis, Mo., where she joined her husband, who is on lighthouse duty there.

Second Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 14th Cav., on duty in the Philippines, has been granted leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit the Orient, effective April 15, 1905.

Capt. John Hamilton Stone, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stone, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., are the guests of their parents, Dr. and Mrs. Stone, at Brightwood, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harry Kimmell, of the navy, are receiving congratulations on the advent of a little Miss Kimmell, who put in an appearance on March 25. Mother and daughter are doing well.

Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, will visit her brother-in-law, Lieut. Walter McLean, U.S.N., and Mrs. McLean at their home, 2109 O street, N.W., Washington, D.C., during the meeting of the D.A.R. this month.

Miss Langhorne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Langhorne, left Washington, D.C., during the past week for California, en route for the Philippines, where she will visit her brother, Capt. George Langhorne, U.S.A.

Col. C. A. Stedman, 5th U.S. Cav., and wife have been spending some time at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, and are now visiting Rear Admiral Lambertson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lambertson at their home, 1319 N street, N.W., Washington.

Lieut. Godfrey L. Carden, U.S.R.C.S., on April 3 delivered an interesting lecture in the department of university extension at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. His subject was "The American Invasion of Europe, or the Race for Commercial Supremacy."

Paymr. and Mrs. F. P. Sackett are spending some weeks in Washington as the guests of the parents of Mrs. Sackett, Mr. and Mrs. John Frederick Leech, of Massachusetts avenue. Paymaster Sackett was on duty in Boston for a regular tour on shore, and is now "up" for sea service.

The detail of Comdr. Asher C. Baker, U.S.N., for the command of the Raleigh carries to that vessel one of the most genial of officers, and a man careful for the health and happiness of his crew. Captain Baker was detached from command of the Monadnock for the purpose of assignment to duty on board the Raleigh.

Mrs. Errington entertained the student officers' wives at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., last week, "Five Hundred" being the game played. Mrs. Fair won the prize. Mrs. Errington's guests were Mesdames Ely, Pain, Massee, Straut, Morton, Farmer, Bracken, Crimmins, Fair, Beck and Daugherty.

Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., opened the fair of U. S. Grant Post, G.A.R., in the 23d Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, N.Y., April 5. He was accompanied by Mrs. Grant, and made a short speech, in which he spoke highly of Grant Post and welcomed the citizens of Brooklyn to the fair. The fair will be continued until Saturday night, April 8.

While the "season" at the Florida resorts is rapidly waning, many well-known visitors still remain. According to The Tatler, which closed its series for 1905 on April 1, those lingering in St. Augustine include Brig. Gen. William M. Wherry, U.S.A., and Miss Wherry, Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kautz, and Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brooke.

Miss Gladys Bryant Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Smith, has been designated by Mayor Wells, of St. Louis, Mo., as sponsor at the christening of the cruiser St. Louis, which will be launched at Philadelphia on May 6. To further add to the controversy about the proper fluid to be used in christening war vessels, the St. Louis brewers would prefer the vessel christened with beer.

After the performance of "Magda" at the Colonial theater, Annapolis, on March 30, Mrs. Redgrave, wife of Lieut. Commander Redgrave, U.S.N., gave a reception at her residence, 40 Uphur Row, Naval Academy, in honor of Miss Nance O'Neil and Mr. McKee Rankin. Among the guests invited to meet the stars were those who took part in the plays recently coached by Mrs. Redgrave and given at the local theater for charity. Mrs. Redgrave's friends appreciate her thoughtfulness in arranging the charming little entertainment to have them meet so rare and gifted an artist as Miss Nance O'Neil, who proved even more attractive in the drawing room than on the stage. Among those present were: Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Philip Snyder, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Russell, U.S.M.C.; Professor and Madame Marion, Miss Marion, Professor and Mrs. W. O. Stevens, Professor and Mrs. T. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John Wirt Randall, Miss Randall, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Fell, of St. John's College; Lieutenants A. H. McCarthy, T. L. Johnson, W. T. Tarrant, H. G. Sparrow; Professors Paul Dashiell, O. G. Campbell, Karl Young and F. E. McMillen.

Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., is now in Atlantic City and will visit friends in Washington next week.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Bispham, U.S.N., is to be placed in command of the armored cruiser Maryland, as soon as she is placed in commission.

Mrs. Joseph N. Dolph, widow of the late General Dolph, is visiting her son, Lieut. Cyrus A. Dolph, 26th U.S. Inf., of Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., will sail from New York on April 29 on the Philadelphia for Europe, and will be present at the French army maneuvers.

Lieut. Edward William McIntyre, U.S.N., gave a dinner Friday evening, March 31, in Philadelphia, Pa., on the Lancaster, chaperoned by Mrs. Walter Furness.

Rear Admiral Francis A. Cook, U.S.N., retired, is spending several weeks in Washington as the guest of his son, Ensign H. E. Cook, of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

First Lieut. Charles B. Taylor, Marine Corps, in charge of the marine corps recruiting district, with headquarters in Pittsburg, Pa., arrived at Norfolk, Va., April 2, stopping at the Hotel Monroe.

Pay Insp. Charles M. Ray, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the Naval Academy, assumed command of the navy pay office at Baltimore, Md., April 1, as a relief of Pay Dir. Arthur J. Pritchard, U.S.N., retired.

Mrs. Russell, wife of Capt. J. H. Russell, U.S.M.C., gave a child's party April 1 at her home at the marine barracks, Annapolis, Md., in honor of her little girl's birthday. The children from the Naval Academy were invited.

Comdr. Henry McCrea, U.S.N., inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District, arrived at Norfolk, Va., March 30, on the Bay Line steamer from Baltimore, and was met at the Norfolk pier by the lighthouse tender Maple, Captain Almy.

The following named officers of the Navy have been elected to membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association: Asst. Paymr. John N. Jordan, Civil Engr. Albert McKay, Lieut. A. L. Norton, Lieut. M. St. C. Ellis, Asst. Surg. P. Fitz. McMurdo.

Lieut. Yates Stirling, U.S.N., who has been detached from staff duty on the Wisconsin and ordered home, is a son of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling and has been on his father's staff until the return of that officer under orders from the Navy Department.

Among the recent changes in real estate in the District of Columbia is the purchase by Lieut. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler, U.S.N., of the fine house, 1910 Baltimore street, N.W. The house is thoroughly modern in all respects and will be occupied by the new owner.

First Lieut. Perry L. Boyer, asst. surg., U.S.A., has been granted leave for one month and six days, with permission to visit Japan, effective on or about April 15, 1905, and 1st Lieut. Roderic P. O'Connor, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, effective about April 15, 1905.

Col. Walter T. Duggan, 1st U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., has succeeded Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston as commander, temporarily, of the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters in Chicago. General Funston has left Chicago for San Francisco to take command of the Department of California.

P. Comsy, Sergt. P. Petersen, who is on four months' furlough from Ft. De Soto, Fla., and Mrs. Petersen sailed on the steamer Celtic, April 7, for London, England. They will visit relatives in Norway and Denmark, where they have not been for sixteen years, and will thence go to Germany, sailing for the United States from Bremen on the steamer Kurfuerst July 8.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell, who passed the winter in California, have returned to Washington and reopened their pleasant home on New Hampshire avenue. Admiral Cromwell will probably remain in town until the warm weather sets in, when he and Mrs. Cromwell will close their house and take their departure for one of the northern resorts for the summer.

Capt. Richmond Graham Davenport, U.S.N., is receiving congratulations on his recent promotion, and it is not unlikely that he will soon receive a command, as he has been ashore something over three years. Captain Davenport was appointed to the Naval Academy from Georgia, but is a native of the District of Columbia. He was graduated from the Academy in the class of 1869, having entered at the September examination of 1864.

In conjunction with the U. S. Grant Post, G.A.R., the Union League Club, of Brooklyn, N.Y., will give its sixteenth annual dinner in memory of General Grant, at the clubhouse, Bedford avenue and Dean street, on Thursday evening, April 27. Among those who have already accepted invitations to speak are the Rev. Dr. Francis J. McConnell, Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia; Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, U.S.N., who was commissioned a rear admiral from March 31 last, was born in Pennsylvania. He was appointed an acting midshipman at the Naval Academy Sept. 20, 1861, and was graduated in 1865. Among other duty he was on schoolship Sabine, 1865-6; Lackawanna, of the North Pacific Squadron, 1866-68; Plymouth European Fleet, 1869-72; Narragansett, on surveying duty in the Pacific, 1872-3; Lehigh, North Atlantic Station, 1875-6. He was on equipment duty at Norfolk, Va., in 1876-7; on the Tuscara, Pacific Station, 1877-8; Lighthouse Inspector, 1879-83; Nipsic, South Atlantic Station, 1883-6; commanded the Ranger, on the North Pacific Station, 1889-90; the Thetis from May, 1891, to July 18, 1893; the Detroit, June, 1896 to 1897. He has been of late a member of the Lighthouse Board, and was detached April 5 to proceed to Manila and assume command of the Philippine Squadron.

Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U.S.N., arrived at Charleston, S.C., March 30 and inspected the navy yard and the barracks of the marines and the officers' quarters and found the buildings and grounds in excellent condition. Dr. Rixey expressed satisfaction with the general construction, the yard presenting a marked change from that of two years ago. The sanitary features of the yard especially commended themselves to him. He visited the yard, accompanied by Dr. R. W. Plummer, U.S.N., and met the Navy officers at the yards, who received him cordially. Dr. Rixey has been on an inspection of the Port Royal station. He was accompanied by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and while at Beaufort they were the guests of Capt. E. S. Prime, U.S.N., commander of the Port Royal naval station. They enjoyed a good hunt, which was arranged in their honor. Mr. Roosevelt returned to Washington March 29, and Dr. Rixey left Charleston on the afternoon of March 30 for Jacksonville to join Mrs. Roosevelt's party on a cruise in Florida waters.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., is at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., on a short visit.

Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A., who was retired April 6, was born in Scotland, and on Sept. 10, 1861, joined the 1st Colorado Volunteers as a private. He was appointed captain in the 65th U.S. Colored Infantry Dec. 29, 1863; promoted Feb. 18, 1865, and was honorably mustered out in June of the same year. He received the brevet of lieutenant colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war. On July 28, 1866, General Moore was appointed a second lieutenant in the Regular Army and assigned to the 9th Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant in July, 1867; captain in August, 1872; major in the 5th Cavalry July 28, 1892; lieutenant colonel, 10th Cavalry, May 6, 1899; colonel, 11th Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, and brigadier general Feb. 25, 1903.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

S.O. APRIL 6, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William S. Valentine, 5th Cav., detailed to service in Pay Department at San Francisco, to report April 24.

Contract Surg. Isaac V. Brewer, detailed member of the examining board at Fort Huachuca, vice Major Francis A. Winter, surg., relieved.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Levy H. Hathaway, asst. surg.

The retirement from active service, April 6, of Brig. Gen. Francis Moore is announced.

Leave for three months, from July 27, 1905, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. William Chamberlaine, Art. Corps.

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew W. Jackman, Art. Corps.

First Lieut. George M. Lee, 7th Cav., to San Francisco, Cal., and will join his troop to accompany it to the Philippine Islands.

G.O. 46, MARCH 23, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the following acts and joint resolution of the Congress approved March 3, 1905:

I. An Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

II. An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for other purposes.

III. An Act to promote the efficiency of the reserve militia and to encourage rifle practice among the members thereof.

IV. An Act authorizing the President to reinstate Alexander G. Pendleton, junior, as a cadet in the United States Military Academy.

V. Joint Resolution permitting Ying Hsing Wen and Ting Chia Chen, of China, to receive instruction at the Military Academy at West Point.

G.O. 47, MARCH 24, 1905, WAR DEPT.

1. The prisms and lenses in the telescopes of position finders, azimuth instruments, and sights are not arranged for adjustment by those using them; the taking apart of telescopes for any purpose, and the making of any adjustments other than those provided for in their construction and described in the pamphlets issued by the Ordnance Department, except under the supervision of district armament officers, are therefore forbidden.

2. When telescopes or any instruments of the range-finding and fire-control system for mobile and Coast Artillery, issued by the Ordnance Department, require repair, a report describing the character and extent of the injuries or defects will be made to the armament officer of the district. In case the repairs or adjustments required by telescopes and other delicate instruments of precision are of such a nature that they can not be made at the post, as above specified, the instruments will be shipped by express to such arsenal as may be designated by the district armament officer.

(987846, M.S.O.)

II. All searchlights and their accessories now carried on submarine mining property returns will be transferred from the Ordnance Department to the Engineer Department.

The property will be invoiced to the several district Artillery engineers, with the following exceptions:

(1) In the case of posts not included in an Artillery district, the transfer will be made to the post Artillery engineer.

(2) In cases where the property is now accounted for to the Chief of Ordnance by constructing engineer officers, it will merely be dropped from the submarine mining return and taken up on the engineer return. (989988, M.S.O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 48, MARCH 28, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, of which Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Albert J. Mohn, 4th Cav., heretofore noted in our columns. The charges were as follows:

Charge I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Charge III.—"Behaving with disrespect toward his commanding officer."

He was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal, President Roosevelt approving the sentence.

G.O. 50, MARCH 29, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the following acts of the Congress:

I. An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service and for other purposes.

II. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for other purposes.

G.O. 52, APRIL 1, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following is published for the information of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, March 4, 1905.

By direction of the President, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., is detailed as Chief of Staff.

WM. H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 53, APRIL 1, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This order republishes the regulations published in Cir. No. 34, July 23, 1904, W.D., to govern the examination of approved candidates for appointment in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry under an act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, as modified by the President.

G.O. 54, APRIL 3, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes an extract from the "act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and for prior years, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1905.

CIR. 17, MARCH 31, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. The edition of the Soldier's Handbook, 1905, which is about to be issued, is not intended to replace the previous

edition of the work, copies of which may still be on hand. Commanders of organizations in calling for the handbook will in each instance report the present strength of their commands, the number of books on hand, and the number required for issue.

II. The attention of officers charged with the preparation of the lists of officers and enlisted men entitled to campaign badges under the provisions of G.O. Nos. 4 and 5, Jan. 11 and Jan. 12, 1905, respectively, W.D., is called to the requirement of Par. 185, Army Regulations, which provides that neither a medal of honor nor a certificate of merit shall be awarded in any case where the service of the person recommended, subsequently to the time he distinguished himself, has not been honorable. The Secretary of War decides that this paragraph applies to the award of campaign badges and therefore directs that where the service of a person who has been listed for a campaign badge has not been honorable subsequently to the date when he was so listed, the proper commanding officer will promptly notify The Military Secretary of the Army, in order that the badge may be withheld.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 18, MARCH 31, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following decisions have been made and are published for the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Shoulder belts for officers detailed in the Signal Corps.—Pars. 46, 49 and 60, G.O. No. 197, Dec. 31, 1904, W.D., are interpreted to prescribe that the shoulder belt for officers detailed in the Signal Corps shall correspond to the waist belt of their proper arm of the Service, with field-glass case attached, as per sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.—[Decision of the Chief of Staff, March 11, 1905, approved by the Assistant Secretary of War.]

2. Dress saddle-cloth for officers of the Corps of Engineers.—Par. 96, G.O. No. 197, Dec. 31, 1904, W.D., is interpreted to prescribe for all officers of engineers, except the Chief of Engineers, one dress saddle-cloth only, to be of dark blue cloth lined with canvas, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Chief of Ordnance; edges trimmed with enamel leather one inch wide, of the same color as the facings of the uniform; the insignia on the flank corners to be of metal, same as prescribed for dress coats, two inches high.—[Decision of the Chief of Staff, March 11, approved by the Assistant Secretary of War.]

3. Quarters for non-commissioned staff officers.—In Cir. No. 10, Nov. 13, 1885, H.Q.A., A.G.O., the following decision was published:

"It has always been the custom for the post commander to assign to each non-commissioned staff officer such quarters as he deemed for the best interests of the Service, without regard to rank or right of selection. In fact the right of selection of quarters by a non-commissioned officer, according to his rank, has never been recognized, and never should be."

This decision is reaffirmed so far as regards non-commissioned staff officers who are entitled to a room as quarters, viz: those above grade No. 15, Par. 9, Army Regulations, except in cases where appropriations have been made by Congress for quarters for a specified class of non-commissioned staff officers.—[Decision of the Chief of Staff, March 16, 1905.]

4. Purchase of discharge from the Army.—The legislation, in respect to discharge by purchase which is embodied in Sec. 4 of the act of June 16, 1890, was intended to reduce or prevent desertion from the permanent establishment, and to that end was restricted in its operation to a time of peace. This view evidently controlled in the preparation of the last clause of Par. 1, of G.O. No. 48, March 15, 1904, W.D., which provides that:

"Only complete enlistments of three years, increased or decreased by short periods in cases where soldiers were held in service or discharged before expiration of service for the convenience of the Government, will be considered in determining the ordinal number of an enlistment."

Enlistments in the Volunteer forces which were authorized to be raised by the acts of April 22, 1898 (30 Stat., 361), and May 11, 1898 (Ibid., 406), were required to be made for a period of two years "unless sooner terminated" and those authorized by the act of March 2, 1899 (Ibid., 579), were required to be discharged "on or before July 1, 1901." It was, therefore, impossible for a volunteer enlistment to be made for the three-year period, which is the kind of enlistment to which G.O. No. 48, March 15, 1904, W.D., exclusively applies; and it is the opinion of this office that, in determining the purchase price of a discharge under the order, only complete enlistments of three years, increased or decreased by short periods in cases where soldiers were held in service, can be considered in determining the ordinal number of an enlistment. [Opinion of the Judge Advocate General, dated March 15, 1905, approved by the Assistant Secretary of War March 20, 1905.]

5. Wearing the cotton Service uniform in the United States.—G.O. No. 197, Dec. 31, 1904, W.D., does not revoke G.O. 122, July 13, 1904, W.D., and the latter contemplate the issue of the cotton service uniform to troops in the United States until the supply is exhausted, the price to be as prescribed in Par. 11, G.O. No. 9, Jan. 19, 1905, W.D.

The Quartermaster's Department has been directed to fill requisitions for this uniform and its use in the United States as a service uniform in warm weather is authorized until further orders.—[Decision of the Chief of Staff, March 29, 1905.]

6. State of War in China.—In the case of a soldier who deserted from the Army in China on or about Nov. 17, 1900, it was held that a state of war, to which the United States was a party, existed in China from June 20, 1900, to May 12, 1901, inclusive, and that the laws applicable to the Army in time of war were in force in the expeditionary forces between the dates mentioned. An application for a deserter's release based upon the statute of limitations for desertion (103d Article of War), in the case of a soldier who deserted in China in November, 1900, was therefore denied.—[Opinion of the Judge Advocate General, dated March 21, 1905, approved by the Secretary of War on that date.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 9, APRIL 1, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Small arms target practice for the troops of this command will be conducted as prescribed in the Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1904, which will be carefully studied and all its requirements complied with.

The regular season, except for troops in Porto Rico, will be from April 1 to July 31.

For troops in Porto Rico the season will be announced by the commanding officer of that district.

All concerned are enjoined to see that the instruction of troops under the command in rifle, carbine and pistol practice is conducted with care and energy, with a view to quickly attaining the greatest possible efficiency in this most essential branch of military training.

All necessary blank forms and reports will be obtained by troop, battery and company commanders on application direct to the Chief of Ordnance.

By command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR, Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 10, MARCH 20, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Col. John D. Hall, Asst. Surg. Gen., having reported, is announced as Chief Surgeon of the Department, relieving Col. Alfred C. Girard, Asst. Surg. Gen., of that duty.

ARMY-NAVY MANEUVERS.

CIRCULAR 12, MARCH 29, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

In connection with the Joint Army and Navy Exercises for 1905, which are to take place in the Artillery Districts of the Chesapeake, Potomac and Baltimore, the follow-

ing instructions are issued for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Companies designated for the exercises will take with them their own tentage and the full field outfit, including field ranges, hand carts, tools, etc. They will also take with them mosquito nets, and the careful use of mosquito nets when they are necessary will be enforced among all troops during the exercises. Each company will also take one or two paulins for use in protecting property, if practicable.

2. The following articles of clothing should be taken by Artillery troops participating in the exercises: Cotton khaki service uniform with leggings, for general use; brown canvas fatigue uniform, for use at the guns; cotton khaki service caps, if available for issue; otherwise, campaign hats and overcoats.

3. Companies having refrigerators should take the same.

4. The field range being too small for a company of 100 men, two should be provided for each company as far as possible.

5. Only large tent pins should be supplied for tentage in the Artillery districts of the Chesapeake and Baltimore, small tent pins having little or no power in the sandy soil of these localities.

6. Gold medal camp cots should be supplied for all tents, and tents will be floored when practicable.

7. Wooden kitchens will be provided for companies encamped when possible.

8. Each company should be provided with a wooden mess table, the tables to be covered by paulins or tent flies on frame work.

9. The streets of camps will be lighted with Dietz street lamps as far as practicable, and bracket lamps are expected to be provided for latrines, water closets and privies.

10. Where water for troops in camp is taken from wells or other improvised sources, it will be sterilized for drinking purposes by means of the Forbes-Water House Kerosene Sterilizing apparatus. New ash cans, made water tight, will be used for the storage of drinking water.

11. Latrine troughs and odorless excavating tank wagons should be used at camps where water closets cannot be installed. (See General Orders, No. 170, Headquarters of the Army, 1899). Sinks will not be constructed without authority. Privies will be constructed only when they can be made to overhang a sea wall or riprap work. They will not be constructed on a shelving beach. Night soil collected in the odorless wagon excavators should be dumped in running water, on the outgoing tide, and in such places as not to drift back on bathing beaches.

12. Garbage will be collected and burned with kerosene in the open as far as possible, and when necessary buried and disinfected with lime. Odorless garbage wagons should be provided for the purpose of collecting garbage.

13. Excavator wagons and garbage wagons should be provided with broad tires in the Chesapeake and Baltimore districts.

14. An officer of experience in quartermaster's work and in camping will be detailed to supervise the preparations in each Artillery district. This officer will be assigned to this work exclusively. These details should be made at the earliest practicable time, as it is important that the work of preparation should begin early in April.

15. Conical wall tents will be supplied as far as practicable.

16. Officers on duty with companies will be encamped with their companies.

17. Artillery district commanders will see that arrangements are made for the accommodation of umpires, observers and other visiting officers not directly on duty with troops.

18. Artillery district commanders will assign officers and men to duty, in connection with serving Artillery material and accessories, including power, light and communication material and submarine defense material, without restriction as to the permanent company units; that is, the total personnel available will be assigned to stations according to the requirements of the manning tables and Coast Artillery tactical considerations, the company units being considered only in connection with purely administrative matters. In this connection, attention is invited to Par. 5, Page 4, General Orders, No. 27, Headquarters of the Army, 1903.

19. It is not considered a war condition that officers of the district staff should, in addition to other staff duties, be assigned to command of or service of Artillery material.

By command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR, Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 11, MARCH 21, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 2d Squadron, 8th Cav., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to the Folsom street dock on the morning of March 31, prepared to embark for Manila, P.I.

G.O. 12, MARCH 22, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 1st Battalion, Philippine Scouts proceed to the Folsom street dock, San Francisco, March 31, not later than 9 o'clock, a.m., prepared to embark on the Army transport Thomas for Manila.

CIR. 5, MARCH 6, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Publishes opinions of the Judge Advocate of the Army relating to the pay service and allowances of enlisted men, convicted of desertion.

G.O. 4, MARCH 23, 1905, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Announces that G.O. 12, 21 and 28, series 1905, and G.O. Nos. 6, 13 and 28, series 1904, these headquarters are revoked; and substitute new instructions relating to the period of practical instruction for troops of this command for the present season to extend from April 1 to Nov. 1.

G.O. 2, MARCH 27, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The 19th Infantry will stand relieved on April 1, 1905, from duty in this department, and will embark on the transport Buford at Portland, Oregon, not later than 11:15 a.m., on the same date, in order to permit of the Buford's sailing at noon of that date.

G.O. 4, MARCH 23, 1905, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Announces the results of target firing in the department for the year 1904. Q.M. Sergt. L. H. Aprian, Co. M, 21st Inf., with a percentage of 80.3, stood at the head of the list of experts. Capt. T. T. Frissell, 24th Inf., was No. 1 among the list of sharpshooters, with a percentage of 76.90; and in revolver firing, Q.M. Sergt. J. Satchell, Co. A, 24th Inf., stood No. 1.

G.O. 10, APRIL 4, 1905, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

G.O. No. 1, c.s., these headquarters, publishing a list of those who qualified as expert riflemen and sharpshooters in 1904, is amended to include:

2d Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 8th Inf., qualified as sharpshooter 62.6
Fort Jay, N.Y., Individual Figure of Merit 43.4
Fort Jay, N.Y., General Figure of Merit 43.3
8th Infantry, Individual Figure of Merit 50.1
8th Infantry, General Figure of Merit 47.6
By command of Brigadier General Grant:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Military Secretary.

G.O. 5, MARCH 31, 1905, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The 2d Squadron, 7th Cavalry, will stand relieved from duty in this department, on April 20, 1905, and will then be placed en route from Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, to San Francisco, California, for embarkation to the Philippine Islands on the transport sailing on May 1, 1905.

CIRCULAR 5, APRIL 1, 1905, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

In addition to the reports required by A.R. 64, officers serving in this department granted leaves of absence in orders from these or superior headquarters, will, upon taking advantage thereof, inform the Military Secretary of the department of date of departure and proposed ad-

dress while on leave, and promptly notify him direct should any change occur in address previous to expiration of leave.

By command of Brigadier General Barry:
MILLARD F. WALTZ, Military Secretary.

G.O. 6, MARCH 28, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.
Major Hunter Liggett, military secretary, in addition to his other duties, is hereby designated inspector of small arms practice of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp. Major Liggett is designated ordnance officer and signal officer of the department.

G.O. 9, MARCH 30, 1905, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Publishes instructions relative to the discharge, re-enlistment and transfer of enlisted men of Companies A and B, 1st Battalion of Engineers, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in preparation of those companies for service in the Philippine Islands.

G.O. 18, MARCH 30, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.
The 19th Company, Coast Artillery, will be relieved from further duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Grounds, St. Louis, Mo., on March 31, 1905, or as soon thereafter as it shall have completed its work, and proceed, under command of 1st Lieut. Harrie P. Reed, Art. Corps, to Fort Washington, Md., and take station.

G.O. 19, APRIL 2, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.
Lieut. Col. Henry A. Greene, General Staff, having reported, is announced as chief of staff on the Division.

G.O. APRIL 1, 1905, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.
To enable him to comply with the requirements of Par. 13, S.O. No. 66, W.D., March 22, 1905, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Greene, General Staff, Chief of Staff, is hereby relieved from duty at these headquarters.

By command of Major General Sumner:
HENRY A. GREENE, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 9, FEB. 18, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
Upon its arrival in this division, Co. L, Signal Corps, which sailed from San Francisco, Cal., on the transport Sherman, Feb. 1, 1905, will be reported to the chief signal officer of the division.

By command of Major General Corbin:
JOHN G. D. KNIGHT, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 11, FEB. 23, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.
The 15th Company, Philippine Scouts, now at Santa Mesa, Manila, will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty.

G.O. 12, FEB. 24, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.
Lieut. Col. Edward T. Comegys, deputy surgeon general, is announced as Chief Surgeon of the Department, vice Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Appel, deputy surgeon general, hereby relieved.

G.O. 5, FEB. 9, 1905, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
The following opinion of the court of inquiry, of which Major Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., is president, instituted at the request of 1st Lieut. James E. Bell, 17th Inf., to investigate and determine whether or not the findings of the board of officers convened by orders from these headquarters, dated Sept. 14, 1904, that Lieut. Bell originated a grave charge affecting the good name of certain officers, were warranted by the facts, expressing an opinion in the case, is approved by the Department Commander:

"After mature deliberation and consideration, the court is of the opinion that the findings of the board of officers convened by order contained in letter dated Headquarters, Department of Mindanao, Sept. 14, 1904, that 'Lieutenant Bell originated a grave charge affecting the good name of certain officers' were not warranted by facts."

G.O. 6, FEB. 14, 1905, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
So much of G.O. 1, c.s., these headquarters, as refers to Pvt. J. A. Lechman and 1. Lemuel, Co. K, 23d Inf., and Q.M. Sergt. Edward J. Link, Co. A, 22d Inf., is amended to read as follows:

Pvt. John A. Zechman, Co. K, 23d Inf., for bravery in action, and for handling most effectively a detachment of men placed under him, at Lake Buluan, June 14, 1904. (Recommended for Certificate of Merit.)

Pvt. John Lemuel, Co. K, 23d Inf., for bravery in action near Lake Buluan, June 14, 1904, where he was severely wounded. (Recommended for Certificate of Merit.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edward J. Link, Co. A, 22d Inf., for distinguished gallantry in attack on cotta of Sultan of Ramalan, Lake Lanao, Jan. 22, 1904, where, due to his coolness and good judgment, a wounded officer (Lieutenant Roberts) was rescued and a dying officer carried to a place of safety; this in presence of large force of hostile Moros. (Recommended for a Medal of Honor.)

By command of Major General Wood:
JOHN V. WHITE, Major and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 7, FEB. 9, 1905, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.
Companies A, B, C and D, 12th Inf., now at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., will proceed to Calbayog, Samar; thence to camp at the forks of the Gandara river, for the purpose of rendering assistance in breaking up the large band of Pulajanes reported to be in that vicinity.

G.O. 8, FEB. 21, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
Major E. R. Morris, surgeon, will, in addition to his other duties, take temporary charge of the office of the chief surgeon of the department. Upon completion of this transfer, Lieut. Colonel Comegys will stand relieved from further duty as chief surgeon of the department, and will comply with Par. 2, S.O. 40, c.s., Headquarters Philippines Division.

GENERAL STAFF.

Capt. James T. Thompson, General Staff, will report in person to the Secretary of War for duty to accompany him to the Philippine Islands and return to Washington. (April 4, W.D.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about April 8, 1905, is granted Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. (April 3, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, accompanied by his authorized aide, 1st Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., will proceed to Jackson Barracks, Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, La., to make his annual inspection. (March 26, D. Texas.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about April 7, 1905, is granted Capt. Delamere Skerrett, acting judge advocate. (April 3, D.E.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of inspectors general are ordered: Major George H. G. Gale from duty at headquarters, Northern Division, and will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., and report in person to the commanding general, Atlantic Division, for duty, to relieve Major William T. Wood, who will proceed to San Francisco in time to take transport sailing from that place on or about May 31, 1905, for the Philippine Islands, where he will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. Major Herbert E. Tuthery from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect upon the arrival of Major Wood in that division, and will then proceed to San Francisco and report by telegraph to The Military Secretary of the Army for further orders. (April 4, W.D.)

Major Francis H. French, I.G., is relieved from duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army, and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report in person to

the commanding general, Northern Division, for duty as assistant to the inspector general of that division. (April 5, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter Laursen, having been tried by G.C.M. at Malah Island, Laguna de Bay, P.I., and found guilty of making use of improper language concerning another non-commissioned officer, was sentenced to forfeit to the United States \$30.00 of his pay. (Feb. 20, D. Luzon.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Raymond Fitzgerald, Pasay Garrison, Manila, from duty at his present station, and will report at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Denis Lane, who will report to the C.O., Pasay Garrison, Manila, for duty. (Feb. 15, Phil. Div.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William L. Geary, C.S., chief commissary, will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., for the purpose of investigating certain alleged irregularities of 1st Lieut. Hans F. Weusthaff, Philippine Scouts, in the administration of his company. (Feb. 13, D. Visayas.)

Par. 12, S.O. 69, W.D., March 25, 1905, relating to Post Commissary Sergt. James M. Clifton is revoked. (April 5, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. James M. Clifton, now at Fort Crook, upon expiration of furlough will report at Fort Crook, to be sent to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (April 5, W.D.)

Upon the return of Post Commissary Sergt. Henry A. Hoskins to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, from furlough, Post Commissary Sergt. George Thompson will be relieved from further duty at that post and sent to Fort Lawton, for duty. (April 5, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Louis Ueberwald, now at the Army General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, is relieved from further duty in the Philippine Islands, and will be sent to St. Louis, Mo., for duty. (April 5, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Samuel W. Shaffer upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands will report to Major Charles R. Krauthoff, C.S., purchasing commissary in that city, for duty. (April 5, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John R. Callahan upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands will be sent to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (April 5, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Lloyd Le R. Krebs, asst. surg., will report to the C.O. U.S. Army transport Sheridan on her arrival at Manila from Calbayog, Samar, for duty thereon as transport surgeon. (Feb. 24, Phil. Div.)

Lieut. Col. Edward T. Comegys, deputy surg. general, from duty as chief surgeon, Department of the Visayas, and will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for assignment to duty as chief surgeon of that department, relieving Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Appel, deputy surg. general. (Feb. 17, Phil. Div.)

Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Appel is relieved from duty in the Department of the Visayas and from temporary duty as chief surgeon, Department of Luzon, and will report to the chief surgeon of the division for assignment to duty in charge of the medical supply depot, Manila, relieving Major Henry I. Raymond, surg. (Feb. 17, Phil. Div.)

Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surg., is relieved from duty at the Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island, and is assigned to duty in command of the division hospital, relieving Major John M. Banister, surg. (Feb. 17, Phil. Div.)

Contract Surg. Samuel A. Springwater will proceed to Malate Barracks, Manila, for duty. Contract Surg. James R. Mount, having reported, will proceed to Tanay, Rizal, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Benjamin B. Warriner, who will proceed to Daet, Ambos Camarines, for duty. (Feb. 14, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Hubert Grieger will proceed to Ligao, Albay, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Leighton R. Corman, who will proceed to Cuartel de Espana, Manila, for duty. Sergt. 1st Class John West will proceed to Mariveles, Bataan, for duty. (Feb. 13, D. Luzon.)

Major Edward C. Carter, surg., is relieved from further duty in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed to Washington, D.C., for further orders. (March 31, W.D.)

Major George M. Wells, surg., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, March 31, 1905, is announced. He will proceed to his home after the conclusion of his treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (March 31, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Contract Surg. Harper Peddicord, U.S.A., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty in Alaska. (March 31, W.D.)

Capt. Clarence J. Manly, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Brady, Mich., and will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty, relieving Capt. Francis M. C. Usher, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Elmer A. Dean, asst. surg., U.S.A., Fort Riley, Kas. (March 22, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Joseph F. Siler, asst. surg., and Contract Surg. John D. Brooks are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Meade, S.D., vice Major Paul Shillock, surg., and 1st Lieut. John R. Devereux, asst. surg., relieved. (April 1, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. R. King Cole, U.S.A. (March 30, W.D.)

Contract Surg. T. B. McCown to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Feb. 17, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Caspar R. Byars, U.S.A., will proceed from Bay City, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 30, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Max Werner, H.C., now sick in hospital at Zamboanga, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, Luzon, division hospital, for further observation and treatment. (Feb. 11, D. Min.)

Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surgeon general, from duty at Fort Riley, and upon the expiration of his present sick leave will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as chief surgeon, Department of Texas. April 4, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Lyell R. Stewart, H.C., now in Washington, D.C., on furlough from Fort Duchesne, without means to join his station, will be sent to that post. (April 4, W.D.)

Major Guy L. Edle, surg., will report in person to the Secretary of War for duty as attending surgeon and to accompany him to the Philippine Islands and return to Washington. (April 5, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major William B. Rochester, jr., paymaster, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (Feb. 23, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Earl C. Carnahan, paymaster, will report to the chief paymaster of the department for duty. (March 20, D. Lakes.)

The leave granted Capt. William F. Creary, paymaster, is extended ten days. (April 4, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Taylor, O.D., is extended four months on surgeon's certificate. (March 31, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Major Frank E. Hobbs is relieved from the command of Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., and will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for consultation on business pertaining to the Ordnance Department, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to Watertown, Mass., and assume command of the Watertown Arsenal, relieving Major Ira MacNutt. Major MacNutt will proceed to Watervliet, N.Y., and assume command of the Watervliet Arsenal, relieving Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Taylor. Major Frank Baker is relieved from duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., and will proceed to and take station at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., for duty. Major J. Walker Benét is relieved from duty at the Rock Island Arsenal,

Rock Island, Ill., and will proceed to Benicia, Cal., and assume command of the Benicia Arsenal. (March 31, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. William P. Stokey, C.E., will proceed to Cebu, Cebu, for the purpose of making a new survey of the military reservations at that place. (Feb. 23, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Laurence V. Frazier, C.E., will proceed to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty as assistant upon the Iligan-Lake Lanao road, relieving 2d Lieut. E. L. Bull, 23d Inf., who will rejoin his proper station. (Feb. 13, D. Min.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Lieut. Col. William H. Bixby will take station at Chicago, Ill., and relieve Col. Oswald H. Ernst and Major Charles S. Riché of the river and harbor works in their charge. Major Riché will take station at Rock Island, Ill., for duty in charge of river and harbor works assigned him by the Chief of Engineers. (April 3, W.D.)

Col. Oswald H. Ernst, C.E., upon being relieved from river and harbor duties in his charge by Lieut. Col. William H. Bixby, C.E., will take station at Washington. (April 3, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers are relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed with Companies I and K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, to San Francisco on the transport to sail from Manila on or about July 15, 1905. Upon arrival at San Francisco the officers named will report by telegraph to The Military Secretary of the Army for further orders: Capt. Charles Keller, Capt. Spencer Cosby, 1st Lieut. Edward M. Adams, Hubert L. Wigmore, William P. Stokey, John H. Poole and Henry C. Jewett. (April 4, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Major Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, is directed to report in person to Col. Charles Morris, A.C., president of the Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination by the board. (April 1, W.D.)

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, now in Manila, will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for assignment to duty as chief signal officer of that department, relieving Major Frank Greene, Signal Corps, who will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, reporting to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao, for duty as chief signal officer of that department. (Feb. 24, Phil. Div.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Major Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav., Fort Clark, Texas, will report in person to the department commander on April 4, for temporary duty in connection with the President's prospective visit. (March 25, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Capt. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav., and Capt. William C. Wren, Q.M., will proceed March 20 to Wawona, Cal., and from there to such points in the Yosemite National Park as may be necessary for the purpose of inspecting camp sites and securing data upon which to base recommendations and make estimates for the selection and improvement of a permanent camp in that park. (March 15, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. John J. Boniface, 4th Cav., will report to Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Walla Walla for examination for promotion. (April 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. A. Austin, 4th Cav., to be squadron adjutant, vice Pershing, promoted, and 2d Lieut. W. H. Cowles, 4th Cav., to be squadron Q.M. and commissary, 1st Squadron of the regiment. (G.O. No. 1, March 27.)

First Lieut. W. C. Gardenhire, 4th Cav., assigned to Troop D, of the regiment. (G.O. No. 2, March 28.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Capt. William S. Valentine, 5th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, to take effect April 23, 1905, vice Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, paymaster, who is relieved from duty in that department as of that date, and assigned to the 5th Cav. He will join the troop to which assigned. (April 3, W.D.)

So much of Par. 25, S.O. No. 60, March 15, 1905, W.D., as relates to Capt. Henry J. Goldman, 5th Cav., is revoked, and he will report in person to Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., for examination for promotion. (April 5, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL.

Second Lieut. Goss L. Stryker, 6th Cav., will report in person to Major George K. Hunter, 6th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Meade, S.D., for examination, for promotion. (April 1, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

The leave granted Major Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (March 27, D.G.)

Leave to include June 20, 1905, and to take effect upon the departure of headquarters, 7th Cav., from Fort Myer, en route to the Philippine Islands, is granted Capt. Edward Anderson, adjutant, 7th Cav. (April 4, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

First Lieut. John A. Wagner, 10th Cav., is transferred to the 3d Cavalry. He will join the troop. (April 1, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

First Lieut. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav., now at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, will proceed to Fort Riley, for duty with the 1st Squadron of his regiment. (April 1, S.W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

First Lieut. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., will report in person to Major John C. Gresham, 15th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Ethan Allen, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (March 31, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.
The leave granted Col. S. M. Mills, A.C., is extended to include April 17, 1905, on surgeon's certificate of disability. (March 31, D.E.)

Col. Frank Thorp, A.C., is detailed as a member of the court of inquiry, appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., to investigate the question as to whether or not Capt. Stephen M. Foote, A.C., observed due safety precautions in the supervision of artillery practice of his battery at Mount Gretna, Pa., during the month of October, 1904, vice Lieut. Col. Harry R. Anderson, A.C., relieved, and who will rejoin his proper station. (April 3, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles F. Donohue, A.C., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Dade, Fla., relieving 2d Lieut. Myron S. Crissy, A.C., of that duty. (March 30, W.D.)

Capt. George F. Landers, A.C., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., and report in person to the C.O., United States Army General Hospital, for treatment. (March 30, W.D.)

The 51st Co., Coast Art., already designated to participate in the Joint Army and Navy Exercises in the Artillery District of the Chesapeake, will proceed, fully equipped as prescribed, at the earliest practicable date, to Fort Monroe, Va. (April 4, D.E.)

Capt. Robert S. Abernethy, A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco during the examinations only of 2d Lieut. Wesley W. K. Hamilton and 2d Lieut. Willis G. Peace, A.C., vice Capt. Frank C. Jewell, A.C. (April 4, W.D.)

The 53d Co., Coast Art., already designated to participate in the Joint Army and Navy Exercises in the Artillery District of Baltimore, will proceed, fully equipped to Fort Howard, Md., so as to arrive there on April 20, 1905. (April 5, D.E.)

The 57th and 114th Cos., Coast Art., stationed at Fort

Totten, Eastern Artillery District of New York, will hold their annual target practice at Fort Terry, Artillery District of New London, in the month of June, 1905, one company at a time. (April 5, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Co. I, 1st Inf., will proceed from Fort Porter, N.Y., to Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., for station, to arrive at the latter post shortly before the departure of Co. C, 9th Inf., for San Francisco, expected to take place about April 18, 1905. (March 30, D.E.)

Capt. A. P. Buffington and H. L. Jackson, 1st Inf., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for temporary duty as members of a board to be convened for the examination of officers in the course prescribed for garrison schools. (April 5, At. D.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Par. 4, S.O. 67, March 23, 1905, W.D., relating to Capt. Charles C. Clark, 5th Inf., is revoked. (April 5, W.D.)
Capt. Charles C. Clark, 5th Inf., detailed for service in the Subsistence Department, to take effect April 9, 1905, will proceed on that date to Chicago, Ill., for duty as assistant to the chief commissary, Department of the Lakes. (April 5, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. D. CORNMAN.

First Lieut. Edward W. Terry, 7th Inf., is detailed for duty as assistant to the constructing quartermaster, Fort William McKinley, relieving 1st Lieut. Leonard L. Detrick, 13th Cav., who will report to his regimental commander for duty. (Feb. 20, Phil. D.)
Leave for two months, to take effect while en route to the Philippine Islands, is granted 1st Lieut. Carl C. Jones, 7th Inf. (April 4, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Mason, 8th Inf., is detailed for reconnaissance work on the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and will report to Col. Amos Stickney, Engineer Officer, Atlantic Division, for instructions. (March 31, At. D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about April 20, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank H. Kalde, 8th Inf. (April 3, At. D.)

Second Lieut. Charles H. Mason, 8th Inf., is detailed for reconnaissance work on the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and will report to Col. Amos Stickney, Engineer Officer, Atlantic Division, for instructions. (March 31, At. D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about April 23, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Moorman, battalion adjutant, 8th Inf. (April 5, D.E.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. J. REGAN.

Second Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 9th Inf., will upon the departure of his regiment for the Philippine Islands proceed to Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., and report for duty with Co. I, 1st Inf., until further orders. (March 31, W.D.)

Capt. Andre W. Brewster, 9th Inf., is designated as an acting quartermaster, and in addition to his present duties will assume charge of the superintendence of the work pertaining to the marking of places where American soldiers fell and were temporarily interred in China, and of the construction of the necessary roadway. Captain Brewster will make not to exceed two visits per month, if necessary, from Peking to Tientsin, China, on business pertaining to the duties herein assigned to him. (March 31, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

First Lieut. Augustus C. Hart, 10th Cav., now at Fort Robinson, Neb., will proceed to Fort Niobara, Neb., and report in person to the C.O. of that post, in arrest. (March 25, D. Mo.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. BUBBE.

Second Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 12th Inf., will report at Post of Iloilo for duty with his company. (Feb. 18, D. Visayas.)

Chaplain John E. Dallam, 12th Inf., now at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., will proceed to Camp Gandara, Samar, for duty with first battalion, 12th Inf. (Feb. 21, D. Visayas.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Col. Alfred C. Markley, 13th Inf., Fort McDowell. (March 16, D. Cal.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. B. D. PRICE.

The leave granted to Lieut. Col. Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf., is extended one month. (April 4, At. D.)

First Lieut. Charles B. Stone, Jr., 16th Inf., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about April 25, 1905. Lieutenant Stone will rejoin his regiment before it sails from San Francisco. (March 27, D.G.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Second Lieut. D. M. Cheston, Jr., 17th Inf., will proceed from Jolo, to Cottabato, Mindanao, relieving 2d Lieut. B. D. Foullos, 17th Inf., who will then rejoin his proper station, Zamboanga, Mindanao. (Feb. 11, D. Mindanao.)

Second Lieut. John D. Burnett, Jr., 17th Inf., will proceed to Cottabato, Mindanao, for duty with the 17th Infantry Provisional Company, relieving 2d Lieut. Clifton M. Buttler, 17th Inf., who will then join his company at Zamboanga, Mindanao. (Feb. 14, D. Mindanao.)

Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., is granted leave of absence for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, effective on or about April 15, 1905.

18TH INFANTRY—COL. C. B. HALL.

Par. 3, S.O. 46, c.s., granting leave to 1st Lieut. Arthur P. Watts, 18th Inf., is revoked. (March 21, D. Mo.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Second Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 20th Inf., from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (Feb. 15, D. Luzon.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

First Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, 21st Inf., will proceed to Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, P.I., for duty, pending the arrival of his regiment. (Feb. 18, D. Visayas.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. P. READE.

First Lieut. George S. Richards, Jr., 23d Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will report to the C.O., Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty until further orders. (March 16, D. Cal.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf., Fort Harrison. (March 27, D.D.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th Inf., is extended twenty days. (March 21, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, 27th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department, to take effect April 15, 1905, vice Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, C.S., who is relieved and assigned to the 27th Infantry. Captain Darrah will join the company to which assigned. (April 5, W.D.)

Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, 27th Inf., detailed for service in the Subsistence Department, to take effect April 15, 1905, will proceed on that date to San Francisco, and report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as assistant to the chief commissary of that department. (April 5, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Alister M. Macnab, Philippine Scouts, to Taft, Samar, for duty with 37th Company, Philippine Scouts. (Feb. 18, D. Visayas.)

Second Lieut. Joseph Rodgers, 10th Co., Philippine Scouts, now on temporary duty with the 26th Co., will

proceed to Ragay, Ambos Carmarines, for temporary duty with the 17th Co., to relieve 2d Lieut. Alfred M. Allen, 17th Co., who will proceed to Camp Beardsley, Albay, for temporary duty with the 26th Company. (Feb. 20, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. William D. Shepard, Philippine Scouts (promoted from second lieutenant), is assigned to the 4th Co. (Feb. 17, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Frank M. Conklin, Philippine Scouts (promoted from color sergeant, 12th Cavalry), is assigned to the 1st Company. (Feb. 14, Phil. Div.)

Second Lieut. William J. Ayers, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed (from first sergeant, Co. M, 18th Inf.), with rank from March 17, 1905, will proceed to Manila, for duty. (March 30, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin Stark, Jr., Philippine Scouts, is extended to include June 30, 1905. (March 30, W.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT, LIEUT. COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Lieut. S. S. Bryant, Porto Rico Regt., will proceed on March 23, 1905, to his proper station, Henry Barracks, Cayey, P.R. (March 18, D.P.R.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. John P. Hains, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Augustus B. Warfield, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Marion W. Howze, A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 29, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Major William H. Shaffer, A.C., junior grade, for promotion to sergeant major, senior grade. (March 21, D. Mo.)

Boards of medical officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on May 1, 1905, at the places designated, for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army:

At Fort Jay, New York.—Major John L. Phillips, surg.; 1st Lieut. George H. Crabtree, asst. surg.

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.—Major Joseph T. Clarke, surg.; 1st Lieut. Chandler P. Robbins, asst. surg.

At the United States Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C.—Capt. Deane C. Howard, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles R. Reynolds, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Dale, asst. surg.

At Fort McPherson, Ga.—Major William W. Gray, surg.; 1st Lieut. Park Howell, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. William A. Wickline, asst. surg.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Capt. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. William R. Davis, asst. surg.

At Fort Thomas, Ky.—Major William J. Wakeman, surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, asst. surg.

At Fort Des Moines, Iowa.—Major George D. Deshon, surg.; 1st Lieut. Jay R. Shook, asst. surg.

At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Capt. James S. Wilson, asst. surg.

At Fort Riley, Kas.—Capt. Elmer A. Dean, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Billingslea, asst. surg.

At San Juan, Porto Rico.—Major William F. Lippitt, surg.; Capt. Bailey K. Ashford, asst. surg.

At Fort Adams, R.I.—Major Henry A. Shaw, surg.; 1st Lieut. George W. Jean, asst. surg.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Capt. Paul F. Straub, asst. surg.; Capt. David Baker, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Carroll D. Buck, asst. surg.

At Madison Barracks, N.Y.—Capt. Powell C. Fauntleroy, asst. surg. (April 1, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Col. Edgar Z. Stever, 4th Cav.; Capt. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 4th Cav.; Capt. Samuel McP. Rutherford, 4th Cav.; Capt. Henry A. Webber, assistant surgeon; Contract Surg. Wilmont E. Brown, U.S.A.; 1st Lieut. William A. Austin, 4th Cav., recorder. (April 4, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav.; Lieut. Col. James Parker, Cav., unassigned; Major William H. Coffin, A.C.; Capt. Elmer A. Dean, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Billingslea, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th Cav., recorder. (April 5, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, 7th Cav., promoted major; rank, March 30, 1905; assigned to 4th Cavalry. 1st Lieut. Robert R. Wallach, 3d Cav., promoted captain; rank, March 30, 1905; assigned to 7th Cavalry. 2d Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, 10th Cav., promoted 1st lieutenant; rank, March 30, 1905; assigned to 10th Cavalry. Captain Wallach will proceed at the expiration of his present leave to Fort Meyer, and report for duty to the C.O., 7th Cav., who will assign him to a troop. Lieutenant Davis will join the troop to which assigned. (April 4, W.D.)

EXAMINATION OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will report to the presidents of the various boards of officers for examination to determine their fitness for the position of post commissary sergeant. To Capt. Guy H. Preston, 13th Cav., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Commissary Sergt. Daniel F. Conner, 13th Cav., and Q.M. Sergt. Daniel O'Connell, 13th Cav., Feb. 23. To Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf., Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas; 1st Sergt. Charles O. Heath, Co. M, and Sergt. Robert L. Klune, Co. L, 4th Inf., Feb. 23, 1905. To Lieut. Col. Calvin D. Cowles, 4th Inf., Camp Darga, Albay; Coms. Sergt. Otto O. Fleming and Drum Major Mark L. Pitt, Band, 4th Inf., March 1, 1905. To Capt. Walter S. McBroome, 7th Inf., Cuartel de Espana, Manila; Coms. Sergt. Joshua E. Banks, 12th Cav., 1st Sergt. James L. Linn, Co. L, 7th Inf., 1st Sergt. John H. Fanning, Co. K, 7th Inf., and Sergt. Lorenzo F. Gardner, Co. F, 7th Inf., Feb. 23, 1905. (Feb. 17, D. Luzon.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 6, 1905. Detail: Lieut. Col. George P. Borden, 5th Inf., Cav. W. H. Chatfield, 5th Inf.; Capt. Girard Sturtevant, 5th Inf.; Capt. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; Capt. E. J. Williams, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. S. Sinclair, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. E. Deitsch, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. S. Singleton, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. D. A. Nolan, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. L. Crystal, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. S. Williams, 5th Inf., judge advocate. (April 3, D.E.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following named officers will report to Major Henry M. Andrews, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Charles S. Haight, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William D. Forsyth, 15th Cav. (March 31, W.D.)
Lieut. Col. James Parker, U.S. Cav., now awaiting orders at St. Louis, Mo., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., for station and duty pending his assignment to a regiment. (March 31, W.D.)

The following named officers will proceed from their present stations to Manila, as to arrive not later than March 14, 1905, for examination for detail in the ordnance department: 2d Lieut. G. A. Lynch, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. M. P. Murphy, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Martin C. Wise, 20th Inf. (Feb. 13, Phil. Div.)

Major Charles T. Greene, U.S.A., retired, is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Davenport, Ia., relieving Capt. Edwin M. Suplee, 14th Cav. (March 30, W.D.)

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, April 1, 1905, 4:53 p.m.
The Military Secretary, Washington:
The following deaths have occurred:
Typhoid fever.—John Doyle, Troop H, 2d Cav., March 14.
Malarial fever.—Alexander Kannengieser, Troop M, 2d Cav., March 22.
Suicide.—Frederick C. Gast, Co. K, 3d Battalion Engrs., March 18.
Stabbed.—Steward Lacy, Troop M, 13th Cav., March 23.

Killed in action.—Patrick Burke, Co. L, 23d Inf., March 16; Morris Simon, private, Hospital Corps, March 17.
CORBIN.

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD—Sailed from Portland, Oregon, April 1 for Manila with 19th Infantry.
BUENOSIDE—Arrived at Tacoma Feb. 27.
DIX—Sailed from San Francisco April 2 for Manila.
INGALLS.—At Manila, P.I.
LISCUM.—At Manila, P.I.
LOGAN—Arrived at Manila March 27. To sail for San Francisco April 15.
SEWARD.—At Manila, P.I.
SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila March 18 for Portland, Ore.
SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila March 15 for San Francisco.
SUMNER—Sailed for New York April 5.
THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco March 31 for Manila with 3d Squadron of 8th Cavalry.
WRIGHT.—At Manila, P.I.

GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

Col. Philip Reade, 23d U.S. Inf., in a communication to the Adjutant General of the Philippines Division, dated Malabang, Mindanao, Feb. 22, 1905, says:

"On June 14 last Company K, 23d Inf., 1st Lieut. Fred S. Young, 23d Inf., also a detachment, Troop D, 14th Cav., both organizations from this station, was under the immediate command of Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., Cottabato, Mindanao. The report of Lieutenant Young, dated Camp Buluan, Cottabato District, June 14, 1904, to Colonel Van Orsdale, has been transmitted.

I desire to invite attention to the following favorable mention in official reports of 1st Lieut. F. S. Young and 2d Lieut. Converse R. Lewis, 23d Inf., also 2d Lieut. J. K. Hume, 14th Cav.

1st Lieut. F. S. Young.
"Commended by Capt. D. B. Devore, 23d Inf., efficiency report, June 30, 1904, in the following language: 'Lieutenant Young, while in command of a camp on Buluan River was fired into about 4:30 a.m., June 14, 1904, by hostile Moros from across the river. He routed the enemy at once by volleys; then, with great celerity, crossed with about thirty men in Vintas and trailed the enemy through high grass to his position. He exercised a keen sense of military intelligence in surprising the enemy, dispersing his command and making the attack. His conduct demonstrated ability and coolness in an emergency which won against odds.'

"Commended on same report by Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., in telegram to commanding officer, Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., as follows: Date, Cottabato, July, 1904, 'I commend Lieutenant Young for energy and efficiency commanding troops at and in vicinity of Buluan.'

"Commended by commanding general, Department of Mindanao, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, in letter, through official channels, dated Headquarters, Department of Mindanao, Zamboanga, Sept. 10, 1904: 'For the energetic and satisfactory manner in which he handled his command on June 14, 1904, in the fight with Ali's forces on the Buluan River, near Pandog; his conduct is highly appreciated.'

2d Lieut. Converse R. Lewis.
"Recommended for a medal of honor by 1st Lieut. F. S. Young, 23d Inf., for most distinguished gallantry in action at Buluan, Mindanao, P.I., June 14, 1904.

"Commended in efficiency report by Capt. D. B. Devore, 23d Inf., June 30, 1904, for 'commanding his flank of the line during the engagement with hostile Moros on Buluan River, Mindanao, P.I., June 14, 1904, with cool intelligence of a high order and for demonstrating a leading and heroic courage in action.' 'Mentioned in General Orders No. 1, Headquarters, Department of Mindanao, Zamboanga, Jan. 1, 1905, 'for bravery in action near Buluan, June 14, 1904, where he was severely wounded.'

"The gunshot wound sustained by Lieutenant Lewis, June 14, 1904, at Buluan, caused his removal July 24, 1904, to Manila, P.I. Notwithstanding the opinion and recommendations of his medical attendants Lieutenant Lewis joined his company Sept. 1, 1904, and has done continuous duty with it ever since, part of the time, December last, on the Pinud-Gata expedition.

"In connection with the Buluan affair Lieutenant Young has been in no position to commend himself, being then in command there, and it may be well receive no other commendation than is conveyed by these references.

"Privates John Lemul and John A. Zechman, Co. K, 23d Inf., also Pvt. 1st Class R. E. Pastors, H.C., U.S.A., have been separately recommended for certificates of merit; and five men of Troop D, 14th Cav., also five other named men of Co. K, 23d Inf., named to the officer under whom Lieutenant Young was immediately serving at the time.

"An object of this communication is to recommend 2d Lieut. Converse R. Lewis for consideration. Not being an eye witness of the affair in which he was wounded, nor being the immediate commander at the time, I am unable to specifically describe the act or acts for which Lieutenant Young recommended him in his report of the Buluan affair, June 14 last, to Col. J. T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf.

"Extract from Lieutenant Young's report affecting 2d Lieut. J. K. Hume, 14th Cav., for the way he handled the left flank, opposed to Ali's 'Pintabu,' was duly furnished that officer through the commanding officer, 14th Cavalry."

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 3, 1905.

Some papers outside the State of Vermont are discussing the question of admitting the Young Men's Christian Association to this garrison and are shooting wide of their mark. When Colonel Wallace issued his statement regarding the Y.M.C.A., he did not tell them they must not come to this garrison or anything of the kind; he informed them that he would be pleased to see them in the post if they erected their own building, but that he did not see that they could do anything at the present time, as everything is in excellent running order. The Y.M.C.A. understood the position thoroughly and it is believed that they themselves do not like the false position that certain papers are putting the colonel in.

Owing to the death of Major Hoppin all social formations were suspended last week. Never has an officer stationed at this post been held in higher esteem than Major Hoppin. Over a hundred telegrams were received on Thursday by Mrs. Hoppin from friends all over the United States. Hon. and Mrs. B. F. Hoppin, the parents of the late Major Hoppin, arrived at the garrison Friday evening from Chicago. Col. William M. Wallace purchased the favorite horse of Major Hoppin on Thursday. The animal is a very good one and was sold at the request of Mrs. Hoppin.

Lieut. and Mrs. George Wallace, who have been visiting the former's parents, Col. and Mrs. Wallace, on Monday returned to Madison Barracks, where the lieutenant is stationed with the 9th Infantry. Their stay at this post was a very pleasant one.

The schedule game of baseball between the University of Vermont and this post, which was to have been played Saturday, was canceled on account of the death of Major Hoppin.

The mounted drills for the troops of this command begin to-day. The drills in the gymnasium and in the riding hall have been discontinued. The drill proposition this year will be a very hard one, with the small space allotted to this post.

Capt. L. S. Miller, Art. Corps, military instructor at the University of Vermont, is in Washington on a visit to friends. Gen. O. O. Howard went to New York city

on Wednesday evening to speak at an alumni meeting of Norwich University. He is also to give an address at Plainfield, N.J. Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav., who has been on leave at his home in St. Louis, Mo., where he was called by the death of his father, on Saturday evening returned to this garrison.

Lieut. William C. Gardener, 4th Cav., late 15th Cav., with Mrs. Gardener, will leave to-morrow for Merriam, Ind., for a three months' leave before the lieutenant joins his new regiment.

Mrs. Minnie Griffin, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Koester, has returned to her home in New York city. Mrs. James W. Ayers, widow of the late Captain Ayers, Ord. Dept., who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, has returned to Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker's guests are Miss Ruth A. Curtis and Miss Edith Richardson, of Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin desires to especially thank Major Bridgman, N.G.N.Y., for his courteous telegram, received Saturday, in which he asked that he might turn out Squadron A, New York Cavalry, to act as an escort for the remains of the late Major Hoppin when it passed through that city. His offer would have been accepted if it had been known at the time that the body would have to be taken from the Grand Central station in New York to the ferry slip. However, this courteous act will never be forgotten by Mrs. Hoppin or the officers and ladies of this garrison.

The examinations of the men who have been attending the post school have been completed and the school closed for the season.

The Fort Ethan Allen minstrel troupe will appear before the residents of Winoski in Corporation hall in that village on April 14.

The condition of Mrs. John Conklin continues to improve. Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Partridge made a flying trip to Montreal on Friday. They left in the morning and returned in the evening.

The friends of Major H. Edward Dyer, Vermont National Guard, throughout the Service, will extend their sympathy in the death of his father, H. H. Dyer, which occurred at their home in Rutland, Vt., on Wednesday. Major Dyer has just completed a course of instruction at the officers' school at this post.

Veterinarian Walter R. Grutzman on Thursday was taken to the hospital, where it was found that he had diphtheria. All of the officers who were in the mess with him were inoculated by the surgeon Friday evening to prevent the possibility of an epidemic. The veterinarian's condition at present is as well as could be expected.

Brush fires have been raging in the vicinity, but all of them have been extinguished with little damage. While returning from horse exercise on Saturday, near Winoski Park, the members of the 27th Battery were called upon to extinguish a brush fire on a Mrs. Robinson's property. It was owing to the arrival of the battery that three barns and the house were saved.

The funeral services over the remains of Major Hoppin were held on Saturday afternoon with full military honors, conducted by Chaplain W. W. Brander. The funeral procession was led by the band playing a dirge, the troops of the Major's squadron, Troops I, K, L and M, in command of Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, and the caisson with the remains following, which in turn was followed by the mourners and the officers of the 12th Battalion, F.A. As the funeral procession passed the drill ground the first and third squadron were formed in regimental formation and they presented sabers as the procession passed. Many of the officers and men had tears in their eyes. Never in the history of this fort was a more impressive ceremony held for a deceased officer. The remains were taken to the Burlington railroad station, and at 10:30 p.m. left, in charge of Capt. George C. Barnhardt, for Washington, D.C., where interment was to be made to-day in Arlington cemetery. The body bearers were Q.M. Sergeant Burch, Sergts. Mack Payne, Troop M; A. Barcher and W. H. Willis, Troop I; H. McCann and D. Slattery, Troop K; G. C. Stephenson and G. W. Collins, Troop L. The honorary bearers were Colonel Wallace, Majors Joseph T. Clarke, Med. Dept., and E. E. Gayle, Art. Corps; Capt. John E. McMahon, Art. Corps; Henry C. Smither, 15th Cav., 1st Lieut. W. C. Gardener, 4th Cav., and G. O. Duncan, 15th Cav. The high esteem in which the Major was held was shown by the large number of beautiful floral offerings. There were set pieces from Troops I, K, L and M and the Hospital Corps, and designs from many officers and other friends. The Major is survived by his widow, two sons, Marshall and Bushrod; his parents, Hon. and Mrs. B. E. Hoppin, of Chicago; two sisters, Mrs. M. F. Holmes, of Chicago, and Mrs. E. E. Bacon, of Saybrook, Conn.

No sooner had the death of Major Hoppin been announced than the death of Mrs. Hannah Broster Lindsey, wife of Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., occurred, shortly after four o'clock Friday afternoon, March 31, in the twenty-sixth year of her life. She had only been ill two days and the end coming as it did in the gloom which already surrounded this garrison makes us more than doubly sorrowful. Mrs. Lindsey was a woman of most amiable disposition, bright, cheerful and congenial, and a delightful hostess. Mrs. Lindsey's parents died when she was quite young, and she took up her residence with her aunt, Mrs. B. F. Riley, in New York city. She was prominent in New York society, where she met Captain Lindsey while he was on duty at Governors Island, as aide to General Adna F. Chaffee, and their marriage occurred in that city last June. Mrs. Lindsey is survived by her husband, a two days' old son, and her aunt, Mrs. Riley. The funeral was held this morning. The body was shipped to Philadelphia, Pa., for interment.

FORT JAY.

Governors Island, N.Y., April 6, 1905.

The Friday evening hop at the officers' club was largely attended. Many guests from the nearby cities were present.

Several of the officers of the 8th Infantry, stationed here, have received details for inspection duty with the National Guard. Capt. Edgar S. Walker left Monday, April 3, for Newburg and Middletown on this duty. Captain Perkins, Coms., 8th Inf., returned to the post on March 31 from Connecticut, where he had been inspecting the State forces. Capt. E. M. Johnson has also been in Connecticut lately on the same duty. On Monday, April 10, Capt. J. K. Miller, Adj., 8th Inf., will leave for West Virginia, where he will spend about three weeks inspecting the National Guard of that State.

Miss Lucy Brown has been the guest of the Misses Pullman during the past week.

The young people of the post were entertained at cards by Miss Wood on the evening of April 1. The first prize, which was won by one of the young ladies of the garrison, was a neatly wrapped box filled with waste paper.

Major Greble left the post Tuesday, April 4. The major is to make an extended inspection trip through the South.

Mrs. Heistand entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, April 5. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Miss Shearer, and Captain Skerrett.

Mr. Cresswell Garlington has been the guest of Major Wood during the past week.

Gen. and Mrs. Wade entertained at bridge whist on Monday evening, April 3, in honor of Mrs. and Miss Brechemin, of New York city. Those present were Mrs. and Miss Brechemin, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Beverly Dunn, Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Wade, and Lieutenant Dravo.

The Lenten Sewing Society met this week at the home of Mrs. Wood on Tuesday afternoon, April 4.

Mrs. Phillips entertained at five o'clock tea on Wednesday afternoon, April 5, to meet Mrs. Gorgas. Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Johnson entertained Lieutenant

Howard, of the 1st Connecticut Infantry, at luncheon on Wednesday, April 5.

On Tuesday, April 4, General Wade, accompanied by his aides, left for Madison Barracks, where the general will make an inspection of troops soon to leave for the Philippines.

It is with regret that the people of the garrison learned of an order which had been issued ordering Major Wood to the Philippines. The major and his charming wife and daughter are very popular here, and they will be greatly missed in the future social gatherings at this post.

Major Phillips, who has been sick for the past three weeks, is about again.

VOYAGE OF THE 21ST INFANTRY.

Army Transport Sherman, Manila Harbor, P.I.,

March 2, 1905.

The 21st Infantry, U.S.A., left San Francisco Feb. 1 and arrived here to-day, after an ocean voyage characterized by so many pleasing incidents that it will long be remembered by all on board. The Sherman is one of the largest and steadiest of the transports, and the accommodations provided were such as to add greatly to the pleasures of a month at sea. With the exception of the first few days out, the sea was remarkably calm and the weather most delightful.

Among the 1,435 persons on board there were six bridal couples on their wedding tour to the islands. They were Major and Mrs. Bethel, Capt. and Mrs. Carr, Lieut. and Mrs. M. M. Weeks, Lieut. and Mrs. Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. Case, and Dr. and Mrs. Lamkin. Major and Mrs. Bethel and Capt. and Mrs. Carr will reside in Manila; Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks and Lieut. and Mrs. Morse will be stationed with their regiment, the 21st Infantry; Lieutenant Case, who has been on leave in the States, returns with his bride to rejoin the 12th Cavalry at Batangas; Dr. Lamkin has not as yet been assigned to any particular station.

A very pleasant break in the voyage was made by a stop at Honolulu from Thursday, Feb. 9, to Saturday morning. Tally-ho parties were formed and visits were made to the various places of interest. On Thursday evening a reception was given to the officers and ladies of the Sherman in the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, and a royal reception it was. The beautiful gardens surrounding the hotel, the Moorish bandstand, the hotel facade, were all spangled with beautiful colored electric lights. The balmy summer air, the sweet music furnished by the 21st Infantry band, the breath of fragrant flowers, together with the generous hospitality of the citizens of Honolulu, made the occasion one that will linger long as a pleasing memory in grateful hearts. The soldiers also appreciated very highly the break in the monotony of the voyage and enjoyed every minute in this beautiful "paradise of the Pacific." Their soldierly bearing and gentlemanly conduct while in Honolulu was exemplary and called forth the following circular letter of commendation from the commanding officer, Col. C. A. Williams: "The commanding officer desires to communicate to the troops on board the Sherman his appreciation of their uniformly gentlemanly deportment while in Honolulu. It was subject of very wide comment on the part of the citizens of the city. The facts that from eleven hundred men not a single case of disorderly conduct was reported and that not a single man was absent when the hour of departure arrived, speak for themselves. It should be noted that in addition to the 776 enlisted men of the 21st Infantry there were 300 recruits on board, and the example of the older and more trained soldiers had the necessary moral effect on the younger and less trained men."

Permission was given by the commanding officer for the 21st Band to give two concerts, and on each occasion the people of the city turned out en masse to do it honor. They showed that the endeavor to please them was appreciated.

On Saturday morning, Feb. 11, at eleven o'clock, throngs of friends gathered at the wharf, throwing their leis (garlands) of carnations and sweet-scented leaves around the necks of those about to leave, while the famous Honolulu Band played stirring airs to speed the parting guests. The hospitality of the people in this city was generous, spontaneous and unstinted.

Divine services, conducted by James Ossewaarde, chaplain of the 21st Infantry, were held on the spar deck every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. A pleasing feature of these services was the general participation on the part, not only of the officers and their families, but also of the soldiers, regardless of religious beliefs or denominational preferences. Sacred music was furnished by the band and the congregation joined in the singing of the hymns.

Under the direction of Mr. Graves, band concerts were given on the spar deck every evening of the week. These concerts were highly appreciated.

On Feb. 17, when near the 180th meridian, the people on board enjoyed the rare opportunity of mailing their letters to relatives and friends in the States. The U.S. naval supply boat Solace was sighted and messages were exchanged, with the result that the boats stopped, exchanged mail, and then again proceeded on their journeys. The Solace was bound for Honolulu and San Francisco.

"Washington's Birthday" was appropriately observed. Military duties were suspended, so far as possible, and the day given over to recreation. A committee, consisting of Captains Morrow, Rose, and Howland, had prepared a program, which was duly carried out. At 9:30 a.m., after a few patriotic selections by the band, Chaplain James Ossewaarde gave a short address appropriate to the occasion. This was followed by a tug-of-war between representatives of the different battalions. The 2d Battalion won. The obstacle race was won by Private Kirby, of Co. E. In the three boxing matches the winners were: Privates Foley, Co. C; Curran, Co. B, and Simpson, band. Private Gripp, Co. C, won the wrestling; Privates Perlman, Co. E, and Allotta, recruit, won the novelty race.

On Friday, Feb. 24, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the boat anchored off the island of Guam. At 6:30, immediately after dinner, the officers and ladies were conveyed in small boats to the shore and from there in rigs of different descriptions to the palace of the Governor, Comdr. George L. Dyer, U.S.N., in Agaña, where a reception was held. At twelve o'clock the entire party was again on board and the boat moved at about two o'clock a.m.

Mr. Henry J. Howell, in the employ of the Government as building constructor, came on board at Guam, where he has constructed the new buildings of the cable station. Mr. Howell is now on his way to his home in New York city, and expects to go by way of the Suez Canal.

On the evening of Feb. 22 two of the officers of the 9th Infantry, Capt. G. P. Ahern and Lieut. C. C. Kinney, gave a delightful party in the saloon, to all the officers and ladies on board. On the evening of Feb. 28 Capt. and Mrs. Carr, of the Signal Corps, gave a "How Party," to which all the officers and ladies were invited.

Mr. Prosser, formerly of Co. C, 9th Infantry, and one of the survivors of the Balangiga massacre, which took place in the island of Samar, Sept. 28, 1901, gave a very graphic description of that sad occurrence to the officers and ladies on Tuesday evening.

A very pleasant little service took place on Sunday morning, when the sacrament of holy baptism was administered to Julia Dunkle Kitts, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. William Penn Kitts, 21st Inf. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain James Ossewaarde in the presence of the officers and ladies. Mrs. Walter McCaskey sang the solo, "Suffer little children to come unto me," as the child was presented for baptism, and, at the close of the service, she sang "The Holy City."

Dr. Donald McCaskey, brother of Lieut. Walter Mc-

Caskey, 21st Inf., is one of the civilian passengers on the boat. He has traveled extensively through the States and contemplates a trip around the world. Mrs. Wardrobe, mother of Mrs. Palmer, is accompanying Major and Mrs. Palmer to the islands. Captain Armistead, who had been absent on leave, rejoined his regiment at Honolulu. Colonel Davis, of the Medical Corps, also boarded the boat at Honolulu.

Col. W. S. Scott, assistant chief of constabulary, who has been absent on leave in the States, is returning to duty in the islands. Mrs. Scott accompanies her husband. Both are of a kind and jovial disposition, and their presence was a stimulus to the social enjoyments throughout the voyage. Captain Ahern, 9th Inf., organized a class in Spanish, for ladies only, and considerable progress in the acquisition of the language is reported.

The ladies of the 21st, who accompany their husbands to the islands, are: Mrs. Williams, Mrs. C. Gardener, Mrs. Leonhaeuser, Mrs. Palmer and her daughter, Alice; Mrs. Parmerter, Mrs. Ossewaarde, Mrs. Stacey, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Harrison and baby, Mrs. Kitts and baby, Mrs. Weeks and her daughter, Evelyn; Mrs. McCaskey, Mrs. Morse. Other ladies on board are: Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Bethel, Mrs. Case, Mrs. Lamkin, Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Hess, Miss Halford, Mrs. Croxton, Miss Struthers, Mrs. Wardrobe, Mrs. Eckels, and Mrs. Rose. Edgar, son of Col. and Mrs. Williams; Watson, son of Major and Mrs. Leonhaeuser; and Fred, son of Major and Mrs. Palmer, are also among the passengers.

A spirit of cheer and goodwill has prevailed among the passengers throughout the entire voyage and their happiness has been greatly enhanced by the kindness, courtesy, and thoughtfulness of Colonel Williams, the commanding officer; of Captain Taggart, the quartermaster of the boat, and of Captain Brougierre, the master of the ship, all of whom put forth every effort towards securing the happiness and comfort of those entrusted to their care, and the results of their efforts left nothing more to be desired. From the hour of departure from San Francisco to the hour of landing in Manila bay not one single complaint was made of the deportment of the enlisted men, and the civilian passengers on board say that they have never seen a better behaved or happier lot of men. The regimental band was the greatest means of breaking the sameness of the trip, with two concerts each day.

Shortly after arrival in the harbor orders were received for four companies to proceed on the U.S.A.T. Ingalls to Camps Hartshorne, Taft, Llorente, and Oras, Samar, respectively, to reinforce the companies of the 14th Infantry garrisoning those posts. The headquarters and remaining eight companies were transferred to the Sheridan and proceeded to Camp Connell, Samar, for station, relieving the entire 14th Infantry, which sails on the Sheridan March 15 for the United States.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., April 2, 1905.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, who is soon to relinquish command of the Department of the Colorado, visited the post and reviewed the regiment on Friday. The general was accompanied by his staff and with the Hon. R. W. Speer, Mayor of Denver, made the trip in automobiles. The regiment was formed in line with Mayor E. H. Browne in command. An innovation was made by General Baldwin who reviewed the command in his automobile. After the ceremony the party visited the post exchange and guard house, and were entertained by Col. Francis W. Mansfield at luncheon.

The formal hop of Friday evening was well attended; a number of guests coming from town. Most of General Baldwin's staff, with the ladies from department headquarters, remained after the review and attended the hop. Pvt. Richard Carbis, Co. F, 2d Inf., now in confinement at Fort Crook, charged with desertion from Fort Logan, has the uncommon record of three enlistments and three desertions in six years. Under the name of Richard Stansbury he deserted from Co. I, 15th Inf., at Fort Logan in 1898, and under the name of W. H. Davis from Co. C, 8th Inf., at Fort Snelling in 1900.

Lieut. C. W. Barber, 2d Inf., designated as range officer for this season's practice, with one company of the 3d Battalion will leave for the Golden range some day this week to put the range in order. The 3d Battalion will go out first.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 5, 1905.

The first Saturday afternoon inspection of the season was held last Saturday on the grass plain. In the evening a band concert was given in Cullum Hall, at which an attractive program was well rendered.

Mrs. John C. Gresham and Miss Isabel Gresham, wife and daughter of Major Gresham, 15th Cav., stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, were among visitors at the post last Saturday. Capt. Edward H. Schulz, Engrs., and Mrs. Schulz, were among cadets' relatives who spent Sunday at the Point. Lieut. and Mrs. Von Rumohr, of Germany, visited the public buildings and other points of interest on Monday afternoon.

"Venetian Characters and Characteristics, the Gondoliers, the Jew and the Ghetto" was the title of the paper read before the Ladies' Reading Club at the meeting held at Mrs. Whitlock's last Thursday afternoon. The annual visit to Gettysburg by the members of the 1st Class, under the charge of the professor of engineering, is among the events in prospect for the near future.

Baseball practice, in preparation for the season's opening game on Saturday, April 8, with Union, is filling all spare moments.

There will be a cadet hop on Saturday evening. The bishop of Nebraska will administer the rite of confirmation at the cadet chapel on the afternoon of May 14. The date given for the officers' hop, April 21, will be changed. All other dates are correct.

Cadet Westcott, 2d Class, as delegate from the West Point Young Men's Christian Association, is in attendance at the Students' Y.M.C.A. Convention, now in session at Middletown, Conn.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., April 1, 1905.

Sunday afternoon the first baseball game of the season was played between E troop and the staff, in which E troop was defeated.

On Monday evening, March 27, Capt. and Mrs. Elvin R. Heiberg entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Folger; the other guests were Miss Hunter, and Lieutenants Reed and Siler.

The Ladies' Card Club met this week at Mrs. A. G. Lott's. The prizes were taken by Miss Helen Hunter and Mrs. Turner.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. D. H. Biddle entertained Madame Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Lott, Mrs. Heiberg, and Miss Folger at seven-handed euchre. The prizes were very handsome, and were taken by Mrs. Heiberg, Mrs. Cole, Miss Folger and Mrs. Hunter.

Major and Mrs. G. K. Hunter entertained on Thursday evening in honor of Miss Folger; the other guests were Lieutenants Giles and Foley and Dr. Brooks.

On Friday Mrs. James A. Cole gave quite a large luncheon. Those present were Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. Heiberg, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Lott, Mrs. Furlong, Misses Folger and Hunter.

Small teas have been given during the week by Mrs. B. H. Cheever, Mrs. John W. Furlong, and Mrs. A. G. Lott. Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Sands had for their guests at dinner Lieutenants Reed, Siler, Jones, and Carter.

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Orders have been issued by the Bureau of Equipment for further tests with petroleum. These are to be conducted on torpedoboats at Newport with solid petroleum fuel. Coal will be added in order that the bureau may find out how far it may be used with the petroleum without showing flame. "Torching"—the issuance of flames or sparks from the smokestacks—greatly lessens the efficiency of a torpedoboat because its presence is thus betrayed at night, and the Navy is anxious to prevent "torching" for this reason. The combustible with which the experiments have been made consists of 95 per cent. petroleum. Naval attachés in the Far East have reported that torpedoboats in that war have done their most effective work at night and it is recalled that the presence of the American fleet in Manila Bay was disclosed by sparks from the revenue cutter McCulloch and thus was drawn the fire of the guns of Corregidor Island.

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WHAT THE ARMY THINKS OF SELECTION.

The chief difficulty the man who sits in the seat of authority has in dealing with questions affecting personal interests is in ascertaining the facts. However honest he may be, and however sincere in his purpose to do exact justice, he is always in danger of acting upon information and expressions of opinion coming from interested sources, or of mistaking the insistent declarations of those who have most ready access to his ear as the voice of public opinion. The skilled politician who keeps "his ear close to the ground" may be able to ascertain the will of his constituents, but the man who strives to learn Service opinion must always bear in mind the fact that in dealing with those having authority over them, the rule of the military services is not to speak until you are spoken to.

It is in view of these facts that we have availed ourselves of the confidence which, as we are happy to believe, the services repose in the editor of the paper which has for so many years striven to promote their interests, to ascertain what officers really think on the subject of promotion by selection. We have made our appeal first to the Army as the branch of the military service most immediately in danger of being subjected to a change which will shake it to its very foundations. It is a matter that concerns the interest of every officer; it profoundly concerns the Army as a whole, and beyond and above all it concerns the interests of the country which may at any moment have imperative need of the services of a zealous, contented, and efficient body of soldiers trained to lead its army of citizens gathered for the public defense.

The importance of any question vitally affecting the efficiency of the Army cannot well be exaggerated. Those, therefore, who seek to apply to the Army, not to speak here of the Navy, their theoretical conceptions as to the proper methods of promotion may well be asked to pause when they learn, as we have learned, that it is the nearly unanimous judgment of the Army that their theories are wrong. We have received expressions of opinion from a majority of the officers on duty in the United States, and of the great number of officers writing to us not over seven per cent. show any favor whatever to promotion by selection. We confess to some astonishment at the result, for where there has been so much smoke we naturally supposed that there must be more fire. We have not yet heard from the Philippines, but there is no reason to suppose that the letters from the officers stationed there will make any change in the result.

In reply to the question as to whether they are in favor of promotion by selection ninety-three per cent. of the officers answer "no." The remaining seven per cent. answer "yes," with various qualifications suggested by the doubt as to the possibility of securing impartial selections. About one per cent. favor the plan of selection formulated by General Crozier. A considerable number recommend elimination, in case a change in the present method of promotion is decided upon; others approve of the establishment of a distinguished service list.

In the first place, as one of our correspondents well says, "improvements in an Army should be in the nature of growth, not revolution. Until the whole Army has thoroughly assimilated the radical alterations made in its organization and administration by the abolishment of the General of the Army and the substitution of the General Staff and the institution of details instead of permanent appointments in the staff departments, further radical changes would be dangerous, if not destructive. Such changes made at the present time would make it impossible to determine whether those schemes already accomplished would be beneficial or not. They would further add greatly to the perturbation, not to say consternation, with which conservative officers regard the frequent and subversive innovations in the structure of the Army, the organization of which has been the outgrowth of long experience."

"I cannot," writes another officer, "express too emphatically my opinion that any extension of the system of promotion by selection would cause a most thorough demoralization of the Service, and, instead of increasing

its efficiency, would create a widespread feeling of deep discontent, take away from officers who were jumped, and humiliated, much of the incentive to perform their duties in any but the most perfunctory manner, and create jealousies and heart-burnings without end. The good that might be accomplished by the advancement of some would be far more than counter-balanced by the harmful effects upon others. The general efficiency of the Service depends upon the well being of all in the Service. Selection of the best man for promotion, on account of efficiency, and superior attainments, appears at first sight to be a most natural and proper method; and probably nine people out of ten, who were not familiar with the working of such a system in the Army, would unhesitatingly say that it would secure the best service, and be an incentive to all officers to put forth their best efforts. But there are many things to be considered. First and foremost is the fact, and it is useless for anyone to try to ignore that fact, that selections ostensibly made for the good of the Service would in many cases be made for reasons quite apart from any good the Service would receive by promoting the selected men over their seniors. Promotion by selection in most cases is favoritism, more or less pronounced, and an injustice to one or more, whether the selection is made by one man or a board of men, and will be so as long as human nature is as it is, no matter how conscientious the selecting authority might be. The pressure of influential people, personal bias, personal acquaintance and friendship, admiration for some one performance of a candidate, public notoriety (press agent work), and many other things would tend to warp the judgment of the most conscientious judge of fitness for order of promotion.

"Then, too, alas for human nature, who does not know that the selecting authorities would not always be blessed with that quick and lively conscience, and stern adherence to a faithful performance of duty, that would prevent outside influences from swaying them, even when they recognized them as influences which should have no effect upon their decisions. Perhaps the worst feature would be the hardship and gross injustice that would be meted out to many officers who happened to be not quite so bright, and quick, or pushing, as some others, or who had less opportunity given them for displaying their abilities, and who, though performing their duties faithfully, would be passed over and left stranded in one grade, perhaps for many years, with their families increasing and growing up, constantly adding to their expenses, with no way of increasing their incomes, and finally being laid upon the shelf of retirement, with a much decreased income to support them and their families in their old age, an income which would cease altogether upon their deaths.

"The Army does not want any more promotion by selection. I believe it is the sentiment of a large majority of officers, especially of those who have been some time in the Service, that they would be delighted to see promotion by seniority from the bottom to the top, such as our naval brothers have, with a provision that any officer should be eliminated who proved unfit for the duties of a position to which he had been promoted. The regular establishment in time of peace, which is by far the greater part of the time, is a very different thing from that which becomes necessary in time of war. In time of peace there are very few officers who, entering as second lieutenants, and retaining their positions up to the rank of major, are not fairly well trained, and competent to perform fairly well the duties of the higher grades, as they reach them in regular promotion; and they are in the Service for a life career, their whole lives are affected by their standing. Let them have the opportunity to show their fitness for every increase of rank, and if found wanting lay them aside. In time of war the Army is necessarily largely increased by volunteers and there are all needful opportunities for selection of men for the higher volunteer grades to fully provide for placing the very best military talent in the positions which require exceptional ability."

An officer who has had as favorable an opportunity as anyone in the Service for instituting a comparison between our own and other armies, calls attention to the fact that the lower average of intelligence, education and social status in foreign armies may necessitate methods not required in an army where the candidates for commission are more nearly on an equality in these respects. Our Army is now a selected Army. Those who enter it by the way of the Military Academy are certainly thoroughly sifted before receiving their commissions, and if this is any less true of the candidates from the Army and from civil life, the fault, if there be any, is not in the system, which requires no radical change, but in the neglect to properly use the authority given under the present system. It is held, however, that our Army is, as a matter of fact, on the whole a well selected Army, and that only a small proportion are inefficient or negligent of their duty. If the truth be otherwise, the fault is with those who do not make use of the authority they now possess, and who should not, therefore, be intrusted with greater authority. As an officer says: "High average efficiency is what we want, and I believe we will best attain that under the present system, provided the elimination feature of it is honestly enforced. If promotion by selection could be accompanied by some system of equalizing opportunities, and if it could be honestly carried out, it would lose most of its objectionable features. But it would under any conceivable conditions open the door for pull and favoritism. In a short time all the high offices would be filled with young men, hopelessly blocking the way for those under

them. No amount of genius and energy in the high ranking youngsters would overcome the inertia of the mass of hopeless ones below them."

Another officer says: "Arguments in favor of it can easily be made to appear good to legislators and other civilians, but any system of promotion by selection must before very long result in a clogging of promotion which will work very great injury to the Service, and which will in turn require legislative remedy. We have promotion by selection now, and the use which has been made of it, and the failure of the Senate to place any check upon abuses, do not encourage any hope that its extension to lower grades will be followed by any good results. A proper application throughout the Army of the present laws for the elimination of poor material and a proper and consistent support of such action by the Executive will much better accomplish the desired results. It is absurd to contend that an officer who has passed all the prescribed examinations is not fitted for all the grades up to and including that of colonel. For higher command the President, very properly, has power of selection, and is responsible for the wisdom and justice of such selection. It is poor policy, military or civil, to make new enactments rather than to thoroughly and efficiently execute those which already exist, and the present question of promotion by selection arises from ignoring this very principle."

Again one of our correspondents says: "Every troop commander has the opportunity to appoint and promote his non-commissioned officers by selection, but I am confident that no captain will say that it is a good thing to promote a junior corporal to sergeant without asking for the revokal of the warrant of the men jumped. Their usefulness is gone. None of the schemes that I have read are, in my opinion, what we want. The line itself could not carry out the system proposed, for it is impossible for the members of the board to know all officers, and everybody knows that efficiency reports are a farce. It is not possible to weigh every man on the same scale. You may promote any man and half the Army will be able to show you that you have made a mistake and injured many good men. In my opinion better results will come from our present system, improved by rigid physical and mental examinations for promotion and a weeding out of the worthless. I believe that the Army as a whole fear 'selection.' The limited selection we now have has been responsible for some great injustices and outrages."

In the same line another officer says. "The opportunity for spectacular duty comes to but few officers, and not necessarily to those most deserving of recognition. Moreover, the efficiency and the best interests of the Service rest with the mass of 'duty' officers whose service, good or bad, makes for the efficiency of the Army as a whole. To discredit and discourage the great mass of our officers by passing above them others who have 'pull' or who have had opportunity, newspaper or otherwise, but who are in efficiency no better than dozens of their fellows, cannot do otherwise than effect materially and adversely the efficiency of officers as a whole. The experience of the past seven years, and it is but the repeated experience of former and similar periods, needs only to be scrutinized to illustrate the results of promotion by selection, or more properly, of promotion by high friendships, political influence or newspaper notoriety. No claim is made that people in power at this time are different in characteristics from those who held similar places in the past, or that the future will bring forth people of different predilections; and experience has shown that the findings or recommendations of Army boards carry little weight in opposition to the wishes of people holding high places. What the Service needs is but the enforcement of existing laws for promotion by elimination through the rejection of those mentally, physically and morally deficient, and the adoption of some scheme for the reward of those few who merit special reward, or who must be rewarded from force of circumstances, without pushing down beyond hope in the future, any officer who does his duty, his whole duty, and who does it well."

Again an officer writes: "There is no system of promotion by selection that does not lend itself to favoritism and that will not surely be used for such purposes. Promotion by selection for every third vacancy has been the law in the French army since 1830; as to its working and at a time when it was being tried conscientiously and with effort to be just, consult the Memoirs of Marshal Castellane. I have been in the Army for over forty years; have been in both Regular and Volunteer Service, and have served from private to captain. The longer my experience the more I am convinced of the baneful effect of any system of so-called selection—merely another term for favoritism with all its attendant evils."

"Most of the few existing selectionists," writes an officer, "quote the railway service as a shining example; the facts are that every railroad manager selects from his most experienced employees, and not from his most brilliant; he recognizes that it is experience more than all else which makes success. Our very Congress recognizes it as absolutely the best system. Who ever heard of a Senator being the chairman of a committee without long service—and the longer his service, experience and seniority; the more important his chairmanship. The most brilliant man the world ever saw is not to be compared as solid worth with the man of experience. And this is truer in the Army than in any other profession. It is readily conceivable that in certain situations a very brilliant but inexperienced officer might plunge our

country into unnecessary war. It is beyond the human mind to unerringly choose ability, but it is in every one's power to select its equivalent—experience. Therefore, my idea is to weed out incompetents and promote rigidly from experience or seniority."

"Those of us who have seen the system now in use at West Point of grading men on 'military efficiency' and 'soldierly deportment and military conduct,' almost to a man will," says another officer, "say that this is wrong. Some even go to the extent of raising the wall of 'rank favoritism.' I do not make these accusations, but I know the opinion of the Tactical Department is rarely the opinion of one's comrades. And so it would be all over the Army were we to have promotion by selection. Much better judge a man on thirty years' service than on three. Otherwise real merit stands little show against tinsel dash."

The point is made that as the system of selection is satisfactory for non-commissioned officers why should it not be equally so for officers? Granting this, attention is called to the fact that the officer making the selection in the case of the non-commissioned officer knows personally every soldier in his command; all daily come under his observation, and they are never so many that he cannot fairly and justly compare their relative capacity and efficiency, and if he is in doubt he can easily put his man to any test desired. "But how about the officer?" asks one of our correspondents. "With an Army the size of ours and scattered as it is to-day, what general officer or board of officers can personally know every officer of any grade? How are the relative merits of officers to be known and judged? Certainly not through their records at the War Department. Efficiency reports and letters of commendation, etc., may serve as guides in determining actual efficiency, but not in determining relative efficiency. I have had occasion to note the great difference between reports on the same officer by different commanding officers, and my conclusion is that the efficiency report is of little value when used alone and of less value when used to compare relative efficiency, etc.; therefore, as regards the majority of officers who have never been put in position through accident or favor to make a field record that places them on the distinguished list, how can they be fairly judged? Assuming the records of the War Department are infallible and complete, a board in examining them finds a dozen officers equally deserving. Who is chosen? Why naturally and properly the man best known personally to a majority of the board. So it has been and so it will ever be, so long as officers are selected for any duty on their records (?); all other things being equal, the one best known to the selecting authority is selected."

The case is cited of an officer who was informed by the Secretary of War that he would be given a desirable staff appointment then in prospect. He went on the even tenor of his way as a regimental officer, not seeking to use any influence to secure his promotion. When the vacancy occurred the appointment was given to an officer on duty in Washington. A second vacancy occurred within a few months, and for this his name was sent to the President, but once more he was passed over for some one nearer the throne. Again a third time an officer on duty in Washington was "selected." Finally the officer in question asked the assistance of an influential friend, who first relieved his mind by calling the scrupulous gentleman a consummate jackass for not applying to him before, and then proceeded to secure the appointment. When the influential friend was asked how he obtained it, he exclaimed, shaking his clenched fist, "I simply went down to Washington and shook it out of them." This is only one of similar cases we have in mind, for which most officers can find a parallel.

"I know cases," writes an officer, "where officers have been found deficient by examining boards, both physically and mentally, and so recommended, nevertheless they are still doing duty on the active list. Influence that operates to make void the findings of examining boards as now constituted by law, will have a still greater chance to do harm with a larger field open to them."

It is argued that the longer a junior remains in a subordinate rank the better fitted he will be for promotion to a higher grade, and though this argument may no doubt be carried too far, it is well to remember that an officer who is permitted to skip intermediate grades loses just so much of the training he should have for higher command. Some approve of Captain Muir's plan of elimination, but others object to it on the ground that no board of officers could be found who were able, however competent otherwise, to select the supposedly incompetent officers for elimination without doing injustice to many deserving officers. It is alleged that no officer, however able and trustworthy, could be sure under such a system of retaining his commission after he had attained his majority, and this uncertainty would be demoralizing.

The letters we give are simply illustrations of the general tenor of our correspondence, and we could fill our paper with similar extracts. Others we may give later on. Meanwhile we sum up what is undoubtedly the Army opinion on the subject of "promotion by selection" pure and simple, in the emphatic language of a correspondent who says: "The various plans proposed for selection only show the utter impossibility of applying 'selection' in any form. 'Selection' is the beautiful flame to the Army moth. It is dazzling, and fatal. It leads the Army into an inferno of bitterness, disappointment, jealousy, final despair and inefficiency. May it be damned, as it deserves, forever."

IN FAVOR OF A KNIFE BAYONET.

After a careful inquiry, together with practical tests of various types, the special committee of the General Staff of the Army appointed to recommend a form of bayonet has reported in favor of the adoption for the U.S. magazine rifle, model of 1903, of a knife-bayonet in place of the present rod-bayonet. It is recommended that the bayonet be sixteen inches in length. This adds the six inches to the bayonet, lost by reducing the barrel of the gun from thirty to twenty-four inches. It is further recommended that the bayonet be of the type submitted by the Chief of Ordnance; the bayonet be carried in a scabbard, which shall be constructed of light material and be free from the rattling incident to the present scabbard. The bayonet to be made of a quality of steel which will take an edge, and to be kept sharp at all times; the front of the blade to be sharpened throughout its entire length, and the back to a length of five inches from the point of the blade; the scabbard to be constructed so as to preserve the sharp edge. If this recommendation is approved the only change necessary in the Infantry Drill Regulations is to keep the present method of fixing bayonets, with which the troops are already familiar and which is contained in the appendix.

Lieutenant General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, in a note communicating the report of the committee to the Secretary of War, says: "The commission does not find that the rod-bayonet with which our new rifle is furnished is fully answering the purpose of the bayonet. In fact, when adopted it was known not to be an efficient weapon for hand-to-hand fighting, the general belief being, that in modern warfare there was likely to be so little of hand-to-hand conflict as to justify the practical elimination of the bayonet as an instrument of offense or defense. The reports, officially and unofficially, of recent hand-to-hand conflicts in the war in the East, have revived consideration of this question and the possibility, and in fact probability, that in future wars night operations particularly may be forced on all armies, thus increasing the liability to personal contact, and hence, too, the apparent necessity of a useful bayonet. I am of opinion also that we should no longer attempt a combination tool, viz., bayonet and entrenching tool, but that we should decide finally that the troops be furnished with both implements, each efficient for its own purpose and separate and distinct. This the committee recommends. The bayonet recommended is of the style at present issued to the Army for use with the Krag rifle, differing only in that its length is increased by six inches. On examination it is found to be a serviceable bayonet, efficient in every way needful for such a weapon."

At the outset of its report the committee agreed from the evidence before it that the use of the bayonet in the Russo-Japanese war by both combatants shows conclusively that the bayonet is not a weapon of the past; that the introduction of night attacks on a large scale as a feature of nearly every battle of this war, increases its relative importance. It was also agreed that the bayonet should be designed for use as a bayonet and for no other purpose, and should be a fighting weapon only. It is either that or it is nothing. The only combination worthy of serious consideration is the one which makes the bayonet also an entrenching tool. This was believed to be a radically faulty proposition. A bayonet used to dig the earth becomes shortly a blunt piece of metal, of little more killing value, in hand-to-hand work, than the muzzle of the gun would be if lunged into an opponent. The combined bolo, saw and file submitted by Captain Humphrey, and the bolo bayonets of various designs, but of value primarily as hand weapons, were not considered by the committee as suitable for adoption. A separate bayonet in the form of a pike and like the rod-bayonet, a non-cutting weapon, was also rejected, as it would necessitate a scabbard, and the principal argument in favor of any form of rod-bayonet was its doing away with the necessity for a scabbard, with consequent saving of weight.

The merits of the rod-bayonet were carefully considered, the advantages claimed for it being its superior lightness, the practicability of its issue to all branches of the Service, the fact that it is carried in the gun itself, which is its scabbard, and that it allows a hand guard and stock protection for over an inch more of the barrel near the muzzle. Regarding the matter of weight, the committee held that the last place to save in the weight a soldier has to carry is in his arms and ammunition. The first requisite is to make his weapons as effective for fighting as possible, and from this standpoint the difference in weight of the two types is more than compensated for by the increased general fighting efficiency of the knife type. As for the scabbard, the opinion of the committee was that it cannot properly be regarded as an encumbrance. It is simply a convenient means of transporting a necessary weapon. The Japanese, who are very much smaller in size than the average American soldier, carry their bayonets—which are sixteen inches long with the infantry, and twenty-four inches long with the artillery and transport—in a scabbard, without its length apparently interfering with their work in the least. While recognizing the advantage of a uniform arm for all troops, it was not thought that the utility of the bayonet should be sacrificed to provide for its issue to mounted troops where it would be of very doubtful value. While it is possible to put a stud on the upper band of a rifle fitted with the rod-bayonet, thus providing for two bayonets with the same piece, this was not believed to be desirable from any standpoint. The 500,000 Krags now in the hands of State troops, etc., would all have to be altered for the rod, while a knife-bayonet can be used on these rifles without any change in the method of attachment.

One important disadvantage of the rod-bayonet is that, while it is not desirable to use the bayonet as an entrenching tool, if the worst comes to the worst, and it has to be done, the knife can be used for that purpose while the rod cannot. The absence of the cutting edge is, too, an essential disadvantage inherent in the rod types. If it is desired to stack the guns with the knife-bayonets fixed, this can easily be effected along the lines of the Japanese, who have the guard of the bayonet curved up in such a way that the "stack" is made by a juncture of these curved parts. It is worth noting that of the great military powers of the world none has a rod-bayonet, while most of them, as a result of their experience, have adopted the knife-bayonet. "If the knife-bayonet is adopted," the committee goes on to say, "a ramrod or cleaning rod in one piece, can be adopted in place of the jointed rod now furnished in the base of the new rifle. As a matter of practical common sense it is believed that the jointed ramrod would never be used on the firing line. It is too much to expect that, under the conditions of actual combat, a man will screw together the various joints and eject his cartridge shell. What he will do, practically, under those circumstances, may be predicted to be that he will throw away his gun and take one from the nearest wounded or dead man. The

one-piece ramrod, possible with the knife-bayonet, would do much toward obviating this state of affairs, and it is recommended. Furthermore, a one-piece rod could be made of soft metal. A further and very important disadvantage of the rod-bayonet is that if bent up slightly, which is possible to be done by the hand, it comes in the path of the bullet. This alone should cause its rejection."

President Roosevelt, in a letter on the question of the bayonet, addressed to the Secretary of War, on Jan. 4, 1905, recommending an inquiry, spoke of the rod-bayonet as "about as poor an invention" as he ever saw, and added: "I wish our officers could carry rifles. If they carry any sword they ought to carry a sword that they can cut or thrust with. Personally, I do not see any point in having the Cavalry armed with a bayonet, even though the modern cavalryman is nine times out of ten on foot. He might have a sword in his belt, only it ought to be a sword that can do damage. This ramrod-bayonet business does not make me feel that we can afford to trust too much to theory of the closet variety. I would like to have the opinion of Captain March, and then the opinion of the other military attachés who saw the fighting between the Russians and Japanese, about both the bayonet and the sword. I would also like to have the opinion of any of our officers in the Philippines who have seen the bayonet actually used."

INTERPRETING THE PERSONNEL ACT.

Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., has transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, through the Bureau of Navigation, a memorandum in which he appeals for a revision of the rulings of the Department on questions of promotion in the Navy, under the provisions of the Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, and under the Naval Appropriation Act of March 3, 1901. The contention of Lieutenant Chandler is such that, if upheld, it will lead to important changes in the standing of many officers of the Navy, and for that reason the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, to whom it has been submitted for consideration, will be awaited with widespread interest.

Lieutenant Chandler holds that the construction placed upon Sections 8 and 9 of the Personnel Act, relating to retirements and promotions, by the Department, is unsound, and that, because of that construction, he has been deprived of the advancement in his grade to which he is entitled. He gives the following statement as to promotions since the Personnel Act was passed: Yearly averages of promotions, commanders, eighteen, or five more than the thirteen provided by law; lieutenant commanders, twenty-four, or four more than the twenty provided; lieutenants, thirty, or one more than the twenty-nine provided; lieutenants (junior grade), thirty-eight, or two less than the forty provided. "It will therefore be seen," says Lieutenant Chandler, "that to bring up the present average of thirty-eight promotions of lieutenants (junior grade) to the forty which I contend should have been maintained by law, would necessitate on June 30 next the retirement, under Section 8, of fourteen officers of or above the grade of lieutenant-commander, from the applicants for voluntary retirement; or, if there be no applicants for voluntary retirement, the forced retirement, under Section 9, of two lieutenants and twelve officers of higher rank. In the first case I should be fourteen numbers higher up the list of lieutenants on June 30 than I now will be, and in the second case twelve numbers."

The practice of the Department under Sections 8 and 9 of the Personnel Act, Lieutenant Chandler describes as follows: "First, to retire on the thirtieth of June, under Section 8, enough captains to maintain an average of thirteen promotions of commanders a year since the passage of the Personnel Bill, and no more. The above number of captains having been retired, to retire, under Section 8, enough commanders to maintain an average of twenty promotions of lieutenant-commanders a year, and no more. The above number of captains and commanders having been retired, to retire, under Section 8, enough lieutenant-commanders to maintain an average of twenty-nine promotions of lieutenants a year, and no more. If enough promotions at the heads of the lists of commander, lieutenant-commander and lieutenant have been caused by the above retirements, but not enough at the head of the list of lieutenants (junior grade), then to retire, under Section 9, enough lieutenants to cause the proper number of promotions of junior lieutenants, the total number of such lieutenants retired in any one year, however, to be no more than two. If the retirements hereinbefore described fail to cause the necessary number of promotions, then to retire a sufficient number of officers under Section 9, within the yearly limits laid down in that section, in every case selecting the officer or officers for retirement from the lowest possible grade in which a vacancy will accomplish the desired purpose, and under no circumstances to permit the retirement of an officer in any grade except that immediately below the one from which the said officer or officers are retired."

The deficiencies in the yearly average of promotions from the lower grades, as noted above, are due, says Lieutenant Chandler, to the adoption by the Department of the interpretation of the Personnel Act just quoted, and that interpretation, he contends, is illegal. He holds, moreover, that Sections 8 and 9 of that measure, if correctly construed, would: "Establish a list of applicants for voluntary retirement in the grades of captain, commander, and lieutenant-commander, from which (when the average yearly promotions set forth in Section 8 are not available from age retirements, casualties, etc.) enough retirements should be made to bring promotion up to the required average, such retirements to be made 'in the order of rank of the applicants,' regardless of what grade they are in, retiring first the senior captain applying, then the second, etc., until all the captains who apply have been retired; then the senior commander applying, then the second, etc., until all the commanders who apply have been retired; then the senior lieutenant-commander applying, then the second, etc., until all the lieutenant-commanders who apply have been retired; this process to be continued until the average of promotions at the head of each of the grades named shall be that laid down in Section 8. In case there were not a sufficient number of applicants for voluntary retirement on the list on June 30 of any year, cause action under Section 9, so that officers of the grades of captain, commander, lieutenant-commander and lieutenant would be retired without application in order to maintain the average, such enforced retirements to be limited to the legal maximum number under Section 9 in each year."

As to the paragraph of the Naval Appropriation Act, approved March 3, 1901, providing for advancement in rank for officers of the Navy and Marine Corps for services in the Spanish war, Lieutenant Chandler contends that the construction placed upon that paragraph by the

Department constitutes an error in law and is in violation of the Personnel Act. His contention is that when the Department included in the determination of vacancies as called for under Section 8, of the Personnel Bill of March 3, 1899, certain advancements caused by the provisions of a subsequent and non-contradictory Act approved March 3, 1901, it violated the direct provisions of Section 9, and that the advancement due to creation of extra numbers for those advanced for heroism during the war with Spain should not be included in considering the promotion provided for under Sections 8 and 9, of the Personnel Bill.

In support of his views on this point, Lieutenant Chandler cites the fact that, in computing the yearly promotions called for by the Personnel Act, the Department did not include the promotions and advancements caused by the Act of March 3, 1903, increasing the grades of the active list of the Navy. The action of the Department in that case Lieutenant Chandler regards as fully sustaining his position with regard to the Act of March 3, 1901. In conclusion, he says:

"I therefore most respectfully request that the Department will proceed prior to July 1, 1905, under Sections 8 and 9, of the Personnel Bill, under the construction which I claim to be the proper one, in such a manner as to bring up the average promotions in each grade to the minima called for in Section 8, and that in so doing, the advancements since March 3, 1901, due to the creation of extra numbers under the Appropriation Act of that date, be not included in the number of promotions averaged under the provisions of Section 8. In other words, I request that in making up the averages under Section 8, only promotions due to 'the retirements pursuant to the provisions of law now (March 3, 1899) in force, the voluntary retirements provided for in this Act (Personnel Bill) and casualties' may be included in the numbers considered. Should the Department be in doubt as to the justness and legal correctness of my claim, I respectfully request permission to appear before the Secretary of the Navy, in order that I may present my case with arguments, verbally and in person, and reply to arguments in opposition to my contentions."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury has made a decision which is of special importance to the Army and Navy, because of recent legislation and executive orders forbidding Government departments to make contracts, the amount of which exceeds their available funds. It was given on a question transmitted through the Navy Department by Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, as to whether Section 3679, Revised Statutes, as amended by Section 4, of the Act approved March 3, 1905, annuls the provision in Section 3732, Revised Statutes, relative to the purchase and transportation by the Navy Department of fuel sufficient for the necessities of current year where the amounts annually appropriated therefor are inadequate. In his communication Admiral Manney states that fuel for naval vessels has heretofore been purchased as the exigencies of the Service required. The aim of the bureau has been to keep within the appropriations made for the purpose. Experience leads the bureau to the conclusion that it will be found practically impossible to comply with the provisions of the new law in supplying fuel to the fleets, either in avoiding possible deficiency or in apportioning the appropriation by monthly or other allotments. Fuel must be shipped as the positions and requirements of the fleets dictate, if their mobility is to be preserved. A monthly allotment will entirely prevent the Department taking advantage of a favorable coal market or of cheap transportation rates.

In passing upon the question submitted to him the Assistant Comptroller holds that Section 3679, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1905, does not repeal and was not meant to repeal Section 3732, which reads as follows: "No contract or purchase in behalf of the United States shall be made, unless the same is authorized by law or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the War and Navy Departments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters, or transportation, which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year."

ARMOR TESTS.

No test for a long time has attracted the interest in the Navy as that centered around the experiment with the section of an armored cruiser on April 5 at the Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head, Md. Besides the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, the Chief Constructor of the Navy and the president of the Special Board on Ordnance, there were present the Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Comdr. John Hubbard, and other officers of the bureau. For obvious reasons the bureau has been reticent about the details of the test, but on the day following his return to Washington, on April 6, Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, made public the following memorandum:

"An interesting test took place at the Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head yesterday, April 5, in the presence of a large number of officers of the Navy and Army. A target structure, representing in all details a section of one of the armored cruisers of the Tennessee class, was attacked by shells fired from the 6-inch and 8-inch guns, with the same striking velocities which these shells would have had if fired in service at ranges of 2,700, 3,000, 4,000 and 4,500 yards. Some of these shells were loaded with black powder, and some with high explosive."

"The object of the test was to determine the resisting power of the ships to the different types of shells by which they would be attacked in action."

"The result was very satisfactory, indicating that these ships may be expected to stand up well against the guns of any ships to which they will naturally be opposed. At the end of the test the target, although considerably damaged locally, was intact so far as its structural elements were concerned."

In addition it may be said that the shells loaded with high explosive not only pierced the armor, but went clear through the compartment before exploding. In almost every case the damage done was great enough to have killed everyone in the compartment, but in no instance, either with the shells loaded with black powder or with high explosives, was the damage done sufficient to have disabled the ship, even though enough to wreck the compartment."

On the whole the test is regarded as altogether satisfactory. The target erected furnishes the opportunity for obtaining a great deal of valuable information about the effect of the shots from six-inch and eight-inch guns. Tests of a similar character will again be held in a short time.

DESERTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Navigation has prepared a table, given below, showing the percentage of desertion in the Navy. The following statement was given out by the Bureau in connection with the table:

Table shows: 1. That the trained fighting force of the Navy—the seaman branch—is not deserting as has been reported in the press of late; that those in this branch who do leave the Service are principally recruits—apprentice seamen; that the petty officers in the seaman branch, upon whom we must rely and depend, remain. 2. That those who desert in the greatest number are in the engine room force—principally coal passers; men entirely untrained and unskilled, and who are not subject to the strict discipline that governs the seaman branch. 3. That the percentage of desertions in the Navy as a whole is greatly increased by the number of desertions in the messmen branch—stewards, cooks and attendants for officers' messes. This is the only branch in the Navy in which a man who is not a citizen of the United States can enlist, and contributes but slightly to the fighting efficiency, the men being stationed for battle as mere passers of ammunition. Desertion in this branch resolves itself into the "servant question," one which is not wholly confined to the naval service.

Statement showing percentage of desertions of ratings in branches:

Branch.	Rating.	A	B	C
Seaman	Petty officers.....	3334	66	1.98
	Seamen	2409	135	6.43
	Ordinary seamen.....	3411	315	9.23
	Apprentice seamen.....	6597	672	10.18
Artificer	Petty officers and shipwrights.....	1637	88	5.40
	Petty officers.....	2755	130	4.72
(Eng. room force)	Fireman 1st class.....	1374	102	8.08
	Fireman, 2d class.....	1577	301	19.08
	Coal passers.....	2567	865	23.67
Special	Petty officers.....	1348	34	2.52
	Men	762	82	10.76
Commissary	Petty officers.....	103	1	1.00
	Men	738	47	6.36
Messmen	1564	362	23.15

A, average number in Service during year; B, number of deserters from Service during year; C, percentage of desertions.

Branch.	A	B	C
Seamen	15751	1203	7.67
Artificer	1627	88	5.40
Artificer (engine room force).....	3172	1398	17.10
Special	2110	116	5.50
Commissary	841	48	5.71
Messmen	1564	362	23.15
	30466	3220	10.7

TARGET PRACTICE NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans issued Fleet Special Order No. 1, from the flagship Maine to the North Atlantic Fleet, under date of Pensacola, Fla., March 31, 1905. The following are extracts from the order:

"The ships of the North Atlantic Fleet and other vessels assembled at Pensacola for the annual record target practice and other target practices are assigned to the ranges as follows and will fire in succession as named unless otherwise directed. The relief of a ship firing on any range will be ready to fire:

"Range No. 1.—Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts.
 "Range No. 2.—Cleveland, Olympia, Texas, Newark.
 "Range No. 3.—Kentucky Tacoma Missouri, Topeka.
 "Range No. 4.—Kearsarge, Maine, Minneapolis, Columbia.

"When the Texas arrives she will be assigned to any range that may be available and likewise the Newark, as it is necessary to expedite the completion of their target practices. The Texas and Newark, if they arrive in time, will take precedence of the Olympia and Cleveland.

"The Kentucky and Kearsarge will proceed to lay out their ranges as soon as possible and proceed with their practices. The Cleveland, Olympia, Tacoma and Kentucky, after completing their preliminary practices, will be given such time as possible to prepare for their record practices.

"The Hercules will be the tender for the ranges off Pensacola and the C.O. of that vessel is the range officer.
 "St. Joseph's Bay.—Range for 1,600 yards: Des Moines, Denver, Arkansas, Nevada, Florida.

"Range for 1,000 yards: Whipple, MacDonough, Truxtun, Worden, Hull, Scorpion.

"The monitors will precede all other vessels at these ranges in order to complete their target practices as soon as possible. The destroyers will come next for the same reason. The Denver and Des Moines after completing their preliminary practices will be given as much time as possible to prepare for record practices.

"The Accomac is assigned as tender for the ranges at St. Joseph's Bay.

"The Wasp will be employed to maintain communication between St. Joseph's Bay and Pensacola.

"The torpedo practice will be carried out in Pensacola Bay as opportunity offers after ships complete their target practices, and further instructions will be given. The destroyers will be given precedence at this practice."

AN INSTANCE OF DARING.

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U.S.A., retired, sends us the following, which presents a remarkable illustration, not only of the courage, but of the chivalry of the American soldier. We can now remember with pride that all of the actors in this striking drama were American citizens. General Sumner says: "In the movements of large bodies of men during war, the actions of individuals are scarcely noticed, little thought of at the time and forgotten later.

"It may be of interest to some readers to have a few instances of personal daring and bravery brought before them, a description of the incident as it occurred being the only object. Among the thousands of deeds of individual valor that took place daily during Grant's campaign in the Wilderness, there was one instance particularly striking.

"On May 6 Sheridan's Cavalry struck out from the main Army of the Potomac toward the right of Lee's army. At Todd's Tavern the Confederate Cavalry was encountered and the fight began, everybody on foot, because there were few roads through the Wilderness and the trees and underbrush so dense that the men frequently had to crawl through on hands and knees. The Confederates, being greatly outnumbered, were gradually forced back and this forcing process was going on until at one place in the line there opened up to view a log cabin and a cleared field enclosed by a rail fence. The

Confederates on reaching this clearing kept religiously to the fencing for protection and went round the field like rabbits, but among all those in retreat there was one Confederate officer who disdained to seek shelter and who had the temerity to climb the fence and cross the open field. He was a large, fine looking fellow and in that open field alone he looked to be ten feet high. The Union Cavalry on reaching this field saw this man alone and began firing at him. The Union officer in command of the line coming up and seeing this wonderful bravery and self-control, ordered the men to cease firing. Probably at the same instant the men themselves were struck by such an unlooked-for performance and instantly every rifle was silent. The Confederate officer heard the order to cease firing, and while not more than one hundred yards away he deliberately faced about, saluted the Union soldiers with his saber, turned and marched off the field at a pace slow enough to emphasize the dignity of the occasion, carrying with him as he went the cheers of the Union line.

"It would be remarkable for an officer not to be confident and brave when surrounded by brave men, ever ready to follow him, but the individuality of the Confederate officer, deserted as he was by all his men while under fire, surpasses any instance of the kind in the records of war."

THE FLAGS OF PAUL JONES.

The first flag to bear the Stars and Stripes upon the high seas was the flag borne by the frigate Bon Homme Richard during her memorable victorious engagement, under Paul Jones, with the British frigate Serapis, Sept. 23, 1779. An inquiry by a correspondent as to its history brings some interesting information, for which we are indebted to Miss Marion Howard Brazier, founder of the Paul Jones Chapter, D.A.R.

The original flag made by the women of Portsmouth, N.H., from the Betsy Ross design, was hauled up by Captain Jones on the Ranger at Portsmouth and went down with the Bon Homme Richard when she sank. The Portsmouth flag (the official one) was made by the women and girls of that town, a bride giving her wedding gown for the white stripes, and there is an organization there called the Helen Seavey Quilting Party composed of descendants of those women. This flag was the one with thirteen stars in a circle, and thirteen stripes; the one adopted by Congress June 14, 1777, from the Betsy Ross design. This flag was flying when the Bon Homme Richard sank and went down as a shroud for the sailors (sentimentally so declared at the time).

There was a second flag (in the Bon Homme) Richard, which was, however, not official, that has been preserved to the present day and is now in the Smithsonian Institution. This flag was made by two sisters, Mary and Sarah Austin, of Philadelphia, and presented to Paul Jones. It bears twelve stars and thirteen stripes, having been made before Georgia joined with the other States. Jones displayed it on a small boat in the harbor of Philadelphia, to show the assembled thousands what the national flag was to be, and then placed it upon the Bon Homme Richard for his cruise.

On board that vessel, during her engagement with the Serapis, was James Bayard Stafford, a midshipman and acting lieutenant. The flag in question was shot away, fell into the sea, and Stafford is reported to have leaped overboard, recovered it and nailed it to the mast. When the Bon Homme Richard was sinking Paul Jones transferred this flag, with his fortunes, to the Serapis, and later it accompanied him to the Alliance when he assumed command of that frigate.

It is generally accepted upon satisfactory evidence that this same flag was presented to James Bayard Stafford by the Marine Committee of Philadelphia, in 1784. By him it was bequeathed to his daughter, Miss Sarah Smith Stafford. She in turn bequeathed it to her brother, Samuel Bayard Stafford, and upon his death it went to his widow, Harriet R. Perry Stafford, of Martha's Vineyard, who died in 1902. Mrs. Stafford decided to present the flag to the Government, and it was accepted early in 1901 and placed in the Smithsonian Institution, where it now is. Paul Jones had three flags; a flag with a pine tree and a coiled rattlesnake, with the words: "Don't tread on me"; a flag with red and white stripes, without stars or blue; and the flag with stars and stripes, of the Betsy Ross pattern, one specimen of which still exists.

CHANGES IN MANILA.

A correspondent sends us a memorandum of some of the changes in Manila during the last two and a half years, which will be of interest to the great number of officers and soldiers in the United States who have served there.

Division headquarters have been moved to Fort Santiago, a superstructure having been built over the northwestern bastion and made into offices. The Philippines Division is now divided into three departments, viz: Of Luzon, General Randall commanding, Manila (headquarters at Estado Mayor); of the Visayas, General Carter commanding, Iloilo; of Mindanao, General Wood commanding, Zamboanga.

The post of Manila is now commanded by Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, who also commands the 1st Brigade; headquarters are in the same place. The 7th Infantry is the only regiment stationed in Manila, the headquarters, band and one battalion being at Cuartel de Espana; one battalion at Cuartel Malate, and one battalion at Cuartel Meisic.

Camp Wallace is now called Wallace Field. A dancing pavilion has been built on the site, in which take place nearly all the dances given by the Army people. Several tennis courts, a cinder track and polo grounds have been laid off on Wallace Field, and the rest of the site is being filled in and leveled for a drill and parade ground.

The depot quartermaster and the Water Transportation Office have been moved into buildings constructed on the left bank and at the mouth of the Pasig river, on the land transportation premises. The postoffice is where the Sales Commissary used to be, the latter having been moved to Cuartel de Infanteria, a part of which building is also used by the depot commissary. The building near post headquarters formerly known as the 3d Reserve Hospital, is used as a police station.

Manila now has a first-class fire department, with American firemen, American horses, modern fire engines, up-to-date station houses, etc. A society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been organized.

The American Commercial Company failed last July, and "Mayor Brown" is now in the contracting business under the firm name of Brown, Green & Co.

The headquarters of the Philippine Constabulary are now in the old Oriente hotel building which was pur-

chased by the civil government. The Bay View hotel in Ermita on the bay, is generally regarded as the leading hotel of the city, having, in a way, succeeded the old Oriente hotel.

A large handsome frame building, near the public printing plant, on Baseo de Bagumbayan, is being used as the municipal hall. The Santa Potenciana building, near the Delmonico hotel, Walled City, is used as the headquarters of the Manila Board of Health.

Three or four openings have been cut through the wall around the Walled City, and the streets prolonged beyond the moat. One of these openings is at the foot of Calle Palacio, near the officers' quarters, Cuartel de Espana.

The low places in the botanical gardens in front of department headquarters and Cuartel de Infanteria have been filled in, and the gardens converted into an airy park, with several immense cages containing monkeys, birds, deer, etc. The Escolta has been asphalted, and several streets raised and graded.

General Corbin is president; General Randall, first vice-president; Admiral Train, second vice-president, of the Army and Navy Club, and Col. A. L. Smith, Sub. Dept., is secretary. The board of directors consists of Colonels Clem, Simpson, Tucker and Von Schrader; Commander Helm; Majors Sibley, Starr and Lane; Judge Crossfield, Colonel McCoy and Captain Collins. Capt. Robert H. Noble, 3d Inf., is military aide to the Governor General.

The electric street railway will be in operation about April 1, 1905; not only does the system cover Manila very thoroughly, but lines will also run out to Pasay, Santa Mesa, Santa Ana, the Chinese cemetery, Calocan and Fort William McKinley.

The Manila & Dagupan railway are constructing a branch line to Cabanatuan, which is now being used as far as San Isidro, and which will be completed to Cabanatuan the latter part of this year. The company is also constructing a branch to Antipolo, the track running along the right bank of the Pasig as far up as Pasig.

The old Teatro Filipino is now known as the Orpheum, a sort of vaudeville beer hall; the Zorrilla is under the management of Levy & Jones; a new theater, the National, has been built near where Baroufskis' circus used to be.

The harbor improvements are progressing very well; about one hundred and fifty acres of land adjacent to Malecon drive, on the left bank of the Pasig river, have been reclaimed from the bay by the sand pipe process, and it is expected that the first dock will be completed in about eighteen months. A number of handsome public and private buildings have been built during the past two years.

The daily newspapers are: The Times, The American, and The Cablenews. The weeklies are: Town Topics, Philippines Gossip, Sunday Sun, and Monday Doings.

The headquarters, band and two battalions of the 20th Infantry and three companies of Engineers are now stationed at Fort McKinley. For some reason or other the work on the fort has been very much delayed, and it will probably be a year longer before the post is completed. Pasay and Camp Gregg will be abandoned as soon as the troops at these stations can be accommodated at Fort McKinley.

Col. J. G. D. Knight is Chief of Staff of the Division; Col. W. A. Simpson is A.G., and Major C. G. Starr, assistant; Col. J. L. Clem, Chief Q.M.; Lieut. Col. A. L. Smith, Chief Commissary; Col. R. E. Thompson, Chief Signal Officer; Col. J. B. Girard, Chief Surgeon; Major J. F. Guilfoyle, A.G., Dept. of Luzon; Lieut. Col. F. Von Schrader, Depot Q.M.; Major A. M. Palmer, in charge of land transportation; Capt. H. L. Pettus, in charge of water transportation; Capt. Amos W. Kimball, in charge of repair and construction shops; Major W. H. Baldwin, depot commissary; Capt. D. B. Case, sales commissary.

Among proposed changes, about the middle of February, 1905, were the following:

Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, the famous Chicago architect, spent several weeks in Manila during December and January, drawing up plans for the beautifying of the city. His plans are very comprehensive, and their fulfillment contemplates a period of one hundred years, involving the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars. The filling of the moat around the Walled City and one or two other features of the Burnham plan will be started at once. In fact the preliminary work connected with the filling of the moat has already begun. After the moat has been filled in, all the land adjacent to the wall will be converted into a park.

Within a few weeks the Land Transportation Office was to be moved to buildings now being built near old Fort Malate. A committee has been appointed to find a site for the building of a new quarters for the Army and Navy Club.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Dixie sailed from Colon April 2 for Guantanamo, Cuba, taking all the marines from Camp Elliott except one company.

The U.S.S. Atlanta arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., March 30, from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and will receive repairs at the yard. The Atlanta was taken to Norfolk in command of Lieut. Harrison A. Bispham, U.S.N., attached to the Naval Academy.

The U.S. tug Mohawk, which sank at Norfolk, Va., several months ago, was raised and placed in service again on March 30, was in command of Chief Quartermaster James Lee. A new fire nozzle has been added to its equipment, which will add greatly to the fire fighting equipment of the yard.

The American gasoline boat Gregory, on her way across the Atlantic, arrived April 4 at Punta Delgada, Azores Islands, having made the trip across the ocean in seventeen days. The next port will be Gibraltar, on her way to France. The Gregory was built by Lewis Nixon, and sailed from New York on Jan. 5.

The new turbine steamer Victorian, of the Allan line, arrived at St. John, N.B., April 2, on her first trip across the Atlantic from Liverpool, England, which is said to have been highly successful. No attempt was made to force the vessel, and her average speed was about thirteen knots. The chief engineer of the vessel declared its three turbines had given him perfect satisfaction. The engines, he also stated, have not yet attained their maximum speed. In fact, they are short of this by fully a third, he said. "We will give seventeen or eighteen knots an hour straight along," said Mr. Walworth, the turbine engineer, "as soon as an adequate supply of steam is furnished from the boilers, and that will come when the priming stops." In the boiler room forty-four furnaces kept up the steam for eleven boilers, and in the tunnel the three propeller shafts were making 240 revolutions a minute. The shaft bearings were kept

cool by a flow of oil. Not once on the voyage did they heat. There is still some uncertainty on the subject of fuel. At lowered speed only little may be saved, the Victorian's engineer said, but in the turbine, compared with other engines, there is economy of coal in high speed.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., has received an invitation from the Women's Club of Staten Island, N.Y., to attend the opening of a coffee and recreation room at the foot of Arrette street, Tompkinsville, on Saturday afternoon, April 8. Mrs. Emma W. Townsend, the president of the club, states that the place is for the men on the warships at Tompkinsville. Rear Admiral Coghlan will send a communication to Rear Admiral Evans, the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, for the benefit of the men who will be landing at at Tompkinsville in the next few months.

Until the Bureau of Navigation decides how many of the ships of the North Atlantic Fleet are to be repaired the Bureau of Construction and Repair is unable to prepare a program for the distribution of the ships to the several navy yards. As soon as the navigation memorandum reaches Rear Admiral Capps he will then decide what ships are to go to New York, and what to the other navy yards of the Atlantic coast. It is unlikely that any ship will be sent to New Orleans for docking.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for the fleet to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., unless otherwise noted.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Barnette. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, Commander.

Third Division.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee). Capt. John M. Hawley. Arrived April 6 at Monte Christo, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Arrived April 6 at the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Fourth Division.

To be commanded by Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson.
COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Sailed April 4 from Newport News, Va., for the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll to command. Now being completed at Newport News, Va. Will be placed in commission about April 18.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford). Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Sixth Division.

The vessels of this division will, for the present, remain under the command of the commander of the Second Squadron.

TOPEKA, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Sailed April 5 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
DETROIT, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At Monte Christo, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
NEWPORT, composite gunboat, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert Merts. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CASTINE, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, Commander. Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Dickinson). Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., unless otherwise noted.

WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase (pennant boat of Lieut. Commander Johnston). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. Arrived April 1 at Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

TRUXTON, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREND (collier), merchant complement, John W. Holmes, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

ARETHUSA (water boat), W. E. Seccombe, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

CAESAR (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. Sailed April 6 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. Arrived April 1 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

HERCULES (tug), Lieut. Charles B. McVay. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, R. D. P. Nickels, master. Sailed April 5 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., to the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. Arrived April 6 at the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC (tender), Lieut. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

SCORPION, C.G. (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich). Capt. Edwin K. Moore. In Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

BENNINGTON, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Lucien Young. In Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

BUFFALO, C., 6 guns, Capt. William H. Everett. At San Diego. Has been ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to go out of commission. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. At Panama, R. of P. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Sailed April 4 from the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for San Pedro, Cal.

PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

Sailed April 4 from the naval station, Hawaii, for San Diego, Cal.

PETREL, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Arrived March 28 at the naval station, Honolulu, H.I.

WYOMING, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John E. Roller. Sailed April 3 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Panama, R. of P. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. In Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander-in-chief. Rear Admiral George C. Reiter ordered to command Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Train, Capt. Richardson Clover. At Hong Kong, China.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Sailed April 1 from San Francisco, Cal., for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns, Capt. John P. Merrill. Arrived April 6 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Shanghai, China.

HELENA, L.D.G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. William D. MacDougal. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, L.D.G., 8 guns, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Hong Kong, China.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Arrived April 6 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. Arrived April 6 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At Hong Kong, China.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At Hong Kong, China.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. Arrived April 4 at Shanghai, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. Arrived April 5 at Labuan, Borneo.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter ordered to command. Will sail from San Francisco April 20.

RAINBOW, C., Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Charles S. Herrick. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MINDORO, G., 4 guns, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. James E. Walker. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PROLIC, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Placed in commission March 29.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed April 5 from Gibraltar for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), A. M. Whitton, master. Arrived April 6 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), Samuel Hughes, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. At Chemulpo, Korea.

POMPEY (collier), Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, G., 2 guns, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug). navy yard, New York. Address there.

ATLANTA, P.C., 8 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BUFFALO, C., 6 guns, Capt. William H. Everett. Arrived April 7 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Is being placed out of commission.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. James M. Miller. Arrived April 3 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived April 3 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived April 1 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

EAGLE, C.G., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Engaged in surveying duty on the coast of Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

FERN (tender), 3 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FORTUNE (tug), 1 gun. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland, Ohio.

HIST, C.G., 6 guns. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

LAWTON (transport), Comdr. William Winder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Ordered in commission April 18.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MICHIGAN, C., 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Adolph Marix. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.

NERO (collier), I. F. Shirliff, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns, Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. Arrived March 30 at Monte Christo, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NEW YORK, A.C., 18 guns, Capt. John J. Hunter. Is being placed out of commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

NINA (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.

PAWNEE (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Chief Boatswain Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco.

PISCATAQUA (tug), Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. John F. Parker. Sailed April 5 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail to Pensacola.

PONTIAC (tug). At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.

POWATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.

RANGER, C., Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Send mail to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Will be sent to the Asiatic Station for special duty.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SAMOSSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

SIoux (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE (transport), Comdr. James H. Bull. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

STANDISH (tug). At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

STRANGER. Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. Cruising

on the St. Johns river, Fla. Send mail to Jacksonville, Fla.

SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TERROR, M., 4 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At Newport News, Va. Address there.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

YANKTON, C.G., 8 guns. At the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission

BLAKELEY, Lieut. DeWitt Blamer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MANLY, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

McKEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PIKE (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island and Navy Yard. Address there.

SHARK (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

TALBOT, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, jr., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats

ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, PORTER, SHUBRICK, and submarines MOCCASIN and ADDER.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship), Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship), Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval base, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship), Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S., Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship), Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S., Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S., Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns, Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to the naval reservation, Subic Bay, for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns, Capt. Francis H. Delano, auxiliary to the Lancaster. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

PENSACOLA, R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship), Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin), Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SANTEE, Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship), Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, L.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

WARASHI, R.S., Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city. At dock foot of East 24th street.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman, retired. She was due at St. Thomas March 30; leave St. Thomas April 11, arrive Philadelphia May 1. The postoffice address of the ship while on cruise will be in care of the Postmaster, New York city, domestic postage only being required.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedo boat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Station L San Francisco.

FISH HAWK, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

COMMANDANTS OF NAVAL STATIONS.

Boston, Mass., Rear Admiral A. S. Snow.

Charleston, S.C., Capt. Robert M. Berry.

Culebra, P.R., Comdr. Burns T. Walling.

Island of Guam, Ladrones, Comdr. George L. Dyer.

Guantanamo, Cuba, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers.

Honolulu, Capt. Henry W. Lyon.

Indian Head, Md., Lieut. Comdr. Albert C. Dieffenbach.

Key West, Fla., Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses.

League Island, Pa., Rear Admiral Joseph E. Craig.

Mare Island, Cal., Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla.

Midway Islands, 2d Lieut. Epaminondas L. Bigler, M.C.

Narragansett Bay, R.I., Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas.

New Orleans, La., Capt. Frederic Singer.

New York, N.Y., Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan.

Norfolk, Va., Rear Admiral Purnell F. Harrington.

Panama, Lieut. Col. Thomas N. Wood, M.C.

Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Thomas Perry.

Philippine Islands, Capt. Seth M. Ackley.

Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Ebenezer S. Prime.

Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. William W. Mead.

Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash., Rear Admiral Charles J. Barclay.

Seattle, Wash., Paymr. E. D. Ryan.

San Francisco, Cal., Rear Admiral W. H. Whiting.

San Juan, P.R., Capt. Andrew Dunlap.

Sitka, Alaska, Capt. Carl Gamborg-Andreson, M.C.

Tutulla, Samoa, Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore.

Washington, D.C., Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson.

Yokohama, Japan, Surg. Hervey T. Percy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 31.—Comdr. T. S. Phelps, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc., to duty in charge of the naval recruiting station, San Francisco, Cal.

Comdr. V. L. Cottman, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for court-martial duty.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Bispham, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Maryland as navigating officer.

Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Griffin, detached Kearsarge; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. B. C. B. Sampson, detached Maine; to Minneapolis in charge of the chief engineering department of that vessel.

Lieut. Comdr. F. C. Bieg, detached Minneapolis; to Maine for duty in charge of the engineering department of that vessel, and additional duty as fleet engineer of the North Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Griffin, detached Buffalo when out of commission; to Lawton.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Moritz, unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; to Kearsarge for duty in charge of the engineering department of that vessel.

Lieut. D. M. Garrison, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. J. K. Taussig, to Topeka, April 15, 1905, as navigating officer.

Lieut. A. Althouse, detached Topeka; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. L. Smith, detached duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. C. Burnett, retired, detached duty in charge of the naval recruiting station, San Francisco, Cal., and continue duty in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Asst. Surg. P. T. Dessez, detached Kentucky; to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., for treatment.

Chief Btsn. C. F. Pierce, retired, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to home.

Btsn. L. W. Sopp, to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Chief Gun. H. Sinclair, to Brooklyn, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the inspector of ordnance at the works of the E. W. Bliss Company, April 19, 1905.

War. Mach. C. H. Gihuley, detached Massachusetts; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. J. L. Baart, orders March 15, 1905, detaching from Texas revoked; continue present duties.

Asst. War. Mach. F. T. Ingram, orders March 15, 1905, modified; to Massachusetts.

Note.—Rear Admiral R. D. Evans assumed command of the North Atlantic Fleet, hoisting flag on board the Maine, March 31, 1905, at Pensacola.

APRIL 1.—Rear Admiral G. C. Reiter, commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from March 31, 1905.

Capt. E. B. Barry, commissioned a captain in the Navy from March 31, 1905.

Capt. R. W. Milligan, placed on the retired list of the Navy from April 8, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 144 of the Revised Statutes, and with the rank of rear admiral, in accordance with the Navy Personnel act.

Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Bristol, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from March 31, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Oman, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1905.

Lieut. Z. H. Madison, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from March 31, 1905.

Pay Dir. M. C. McDonald, commissioned a pay director in the Navy from March 10, 1905.

Paymr. H. P. Ash, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Maryland.

Chaplain B. R. Patrick, detached Yankee; to Newark.

APRIL 2.—SUNDAY.

APRIL 3.—Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc., April 10, 1905; to duty charge of naval recruiting station, Boston, Mass.

Comdr. W. McLean, commissioned a commander in the Navy from March 31, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Eberle, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. R. Z. Johnston, jr., to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. C. Dinger, detached Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., April 17, 1905; to Maryland, April 18, 1905.

Lieut. J. W. Graeme, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc., April 17, 1905; to Maryland, April 18, 1905.

Lieut. T. P. Magruder, upon the expiration of leave to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. J. K. Taussig, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Oct. 3, 1904.

Pay Insp. J. A. Mudd, to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., April 29, 1905, for duty as general storekeeper of that yard.

Pay Insp. H. R. Sullivan, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc., May 1, 1905, and wait orders to sea.

Pay Insp. W. W. Barry, retired, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc., April 29, 1905; to home.

Paymr. F. T. Arms, detached Minneapolis, April 7, 1905; to Olympia.

Paymr. H. R. Insley, detached Olympia, April 7, 1905; to Minneapolis.

Paymr. J. J. Cheatham, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., April 25, 1905; for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Paymr. B. P. DuBois, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., April 29, 1905; to navy yard, Boston, Mass., May 1, 1905, for duty as pay officer of the yard.

Asst. Paymr. G. R. Crapo, detached Texas, April 5, 1905; to navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Asst. Paymr. T. Williamson, jr., detached Illinois, April 5, 1905; to navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Chap. B. R. Patrick, detached Newark; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Clk. E. Cronin, appointment dated Sept. 24, 1902, for duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., revoked.

Paymr. Clk. T. J. Mulcany, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from April 3, 1905, duty Kentucky.

Paymr. Clk. R. R. Barton, detached Olympia; to Minneapolis, April 7, 1905.

Paymr. Clk. W. McDonough, detached Minneapolis; to Olympia, April 7, 1905.

Paymr. Clk. F. A. Davey, detached Minneapolis; to Olympia, April 7, 1905.

APRIL 4.—Rear Admiral G. C. Reiter, detached duty as member of the Lighthouse Board, Washington, D.C., etc., April 5, 1905; to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., April 20, 1905, for command of the Philippine Squadron of that fleet.

Comdr. T. F. Burgdorff, additional duty as inspector of engineering material for the Central Pennsylvania and Western districts, with headquarters at Harrisburg, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn, detached inspection duty at Harrisburg, Pa., etc.; to Columbia as executive officer.

Lieut. W. M. Crose, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., April 17, 1905; to Maryland, April 18, 1905.

Ensign J. W. Timmons, to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Station, Manila, P.I., April 5, 1905.

Paymr. Clk. W. E. Goode, appointed paymaster's clerk, duty naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Midshipman M. Milne, aide on staff of Rear Admiral Train.

Passed Asst. Surg. G. F. Freeman, to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Capt. E. R. Lowndes, detached Cavite Station; to home.

Major G. Barnett, detached Cavite Station; to home.

Major C. A. Doyen, to command marine brigade, Cavite Station.

Major J. H. Pendleton, detached Cavite Station; to Olongapo Station.

Capt. T. C. Treadwell, to Cavite Station.

Paymr. T. S. Jewett, to Wisconsin.

Paymr. Clk. J. H. Seifert, appointed paymaster's clerk for duty on board the Wisconsin.

Lieut. Comdr. J. Hood, detached command El Cano; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Rodman, detached Wisconsin; to command El Cano.

Lieut. G. W. Williams, detached command torpedo flotilla on board the Bainbridge; to Wisconsin.

Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Rodgers, to Wisconsin.

APRIL 5.—Ensign W. L. Varnum, retired, orders March 30, 1905, modified; to Cleveland, Ohio, for duty in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office in that city.

Paymr. Clk. J. L. Carter, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from April 5, 1905, for duty on board the Maryland.

Paymr. Clk. W. G. Neill, appointment dated June 22, 1904, for duty on board the Newark, revoked.

APRIL 6.—Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Parker, detached Columbia, and continue treatment naval hospital, Pensacola.

Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Schell, when discharged treatment naval hospital, Norfolk; to home and sick leave three months.

Lieut. K. Alpin, to navy yard, Norfolk, duty department of steam engineering of that yard.

Chap. W. H. I. Rainey, detached Hancock; to the Columbia.

Gun. C. F. Ulrich, detached Topeka; to home and wait orders.

Gun. J. D. Enyon, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., April 20; to San Francisco, for duty as assistant to the inspector of equipment, Union Iron Works.

Pharm. J. Gowan, retired, to naval recruiting station, New York, N.Y.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 30.—First Lieut. Woodell A. Pickering, upon expiration of present leave, ordered to marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. Richard S. Hooker, detached from marine barracks, Washington, D.C., and ordered to report to the brigadier general, commandant, for duty as aide-de-camp.

MARCH 31.—Capt. Robert F. Wynne, detached from marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., and ordered to U.S.S. West Virginia, vice Capt. Ernest E. West, detached.

Capt. Ernest E. West, detached from U.S.S. West Virginia, and ordered to report to the brigadier general, commandant.

APRIL 3.—Capt. Ernest E. West, ordered to report to the Judge Advocate General, U.S.N., for duty.

Capt. Dickinson F. Hall, granted leave for two weeks from April 5, 1905. Upon expiration of said leave, ordered to marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

APRIL 5.—Capt. John G. Muir, upon being discharged from naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., ordered to Buffalo, N.Y., to assume charge of recruiting district with headquarters there, vice Capt. Albertus W. Catlin, detached.

Capt. Albertus W. Catlin, detached from recruiting district with headquarters at Buffalo, N.Y., and ordered to marine barracks, New York, N.Y.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

The following orders of the Revenue Cutter Service have been issued:

MARCH 30.—1st Lieut. C. Johnston is detached from the Thetis, and ordered to the Perry.

Third Lieut. H. R. Searles is detached from the Thetis, and ordered to the Manning.

MARCH 31.—2d Lieut. C. W. Cairnes is granted seven days' leave.

Capt. O. D. Myrick is retired from active service because of physical disability incident thereto.

APRIL 1.—Capt. F. M. Dunwoodie is detached from the Perry, and placed on waiting orders.

Second Lieut. R. M. Sturtevant is granted ten days' sick leave.

APRIL 3.—1st Lieut. J. E. Reinburg is relieved from duty with the Life Saving Service, and ordered to temporary duty at the Treasury Department.

Chief Engr. F. E. Owen is ordered to temporary duty on the Grant.

APRIL 4.—1st Lieut. G. M. Daniels is detached from the Mohawk, and

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 7, 1905.

The members of the General Society of the American Revolution have made arrangements to visit the Naval Academy on April 19, and a special drill of the brigade of midshipmen has been ordered in their honor. The authorities of the society have expressed their desire to present some token of their appreciation of the courtesies offered them, and it will take the form of a cup which will be a trophy for marksmanship among the midshipmen. Each year that midshipman who does the best work with small arms, will have his name engraved upon the cup, which will be kept at the academy. Superintendent Brownson has expressed his approval of the plan and his willingness to accept the trophy as offered.

Comdr. John K. Barton, chief of the department of marine engineering at the Naval Academy, has issued a report covering the features of the new building devoted to that branch of work. The report outlines the progress of this line of work at the academy from the time the whole course was conducted in the "cramped and restricted area of the old Steam Building" to the arrangements made for the thorough instruction of the over 800 youths now composing the brigade of midshipmen. A detailed account of the course of instruction and of the equipment of the new building is given.

Lieut. Godfrey L. Carden, U.S.R.C.S., delivered a lecture Monday evening at St. John's College, one of a course now going on at that institution. His subject was: "The American Invasion of Europe, or the Race for Commercial Supremacy."

The mid-Lent hop held in the armory on Saturday evening was the largest in point of attendance of any this year, although nearly all of the women present were from out of town. The receiving party consisted of Mrs. Wells, wife of Lieut. E. W. Wells, and Midshipman Richmond.

Pennsylvania State College defeated the Midshipmen here Saturday afternoon by the score of 11 to 0. McIlvain pitched a masterly game and would have "choked" the Navy lads but for an error in the eighth inning. The midshipmen started in with Hughes in the box, but also used Douglass and Needham. Batteries: Pennsylvania State, McIlvain and Kilmer; Navy, Hughes, Douglass, Needham and Fields. Hits, Pennsylvania State, 8; Navy, 6. Errors: Pennsylvania State, 2; Navy, 4. Umpire, Mr. Snyder, National League.

The entire School of Application at the marine barracks in Annapolis, consisting of twenty-six young lieutenants of the Marine Corps, will be sent to Newport this summer for instruction in torpedo work.

The marines of the Naval Academy Marine Barracks have organized for the baseball season, and may be seen daily practising on their grounds near the Academy. They play their first game of the year on Saturday, with the crew of the torpedo boat destroyer Lawrence. Pvt. James Lynch is captain of the marines. The team had excellent players last year, but they have been nearly all detached.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 30, 1905.

Perhaps the most important affair of a week which has been rather uneventful, was the visit here on Friday, March 24, of the 1st Assistant Secretary of State, Francis B. Loomis. Mr. Loomis, who is paying a visit to the Golden State, came up to the yard on the Revenue Cutter Service's tug, Golden Gate. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Independence. The Mare Island Station Band and a company of marines, under Major James E. Mahoney, was drawn up along the quay wall to receive the assistant secretary and his party. Mr. Loomis was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla, at which the other guests were, Dr. Mellis, Lieut. Comdr. William G. Miller, of the U.S.S. Boston, and Mrs. Miller, Miss Lillie McCalla, Miss Stella McCalla, Capt. William T. Burwell, of the Independence, and Capt. A. Berlinsky, of the Russian cruiser Lena. Later in the afternoon Mr. Loomis and Rear Admiral McCalla were shown over the Lena by her commander. Assistant Secretary Loomis and party returned to San Francisco late in the afternoon.

The news of the death of Mrs. J. Mills Browne, in Washington, on March 22, caused much sorrow here, where Mrs. Browne was well known and where her sister, Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, has made her home for many years. Mrs. Browne was a daughter of Civil Engineer Turner, the first civil engineer ever on duty at this yard. She came to Mare Island in 1854, when Farragut first came here as commandant. Her marriage to Dr. Browne, afterwards Surgeon General of the Navy, was the first naval wedding ever solemnized at the yard. During a visit here a few years ago she read a paper on the early life at Mare Island, which is still spoken of with keen interest.

Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Silas Terry, arrived from Honolulu last week, and is now with her parents at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco, where they contemplate remaining for some time before proceeding to their home in Washington.

Miss Jessie Tuttle, daughter of Captain Tuttle, of the Revenue Cutter Service, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given on Saturday last by Miss Harriet Huggins at her home in Oakland.

On Saturday last Miss Burwell, daughter of Capt. William T. Burwell, of the Independence, and Mrs. Burwell, was the hostess at a remarkably pretty dinner given aboard the ship. Green and white were the colors chosen for the table decorations, and the effect attained was unusually pretty. The party was chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas T. Craven, of the Solace, and included Miss Frances Wagoner, Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, and Ensign Samuel W. Bryant.

Ensign Bryant, by the way, is the recipient of many congratulations on his engagement to Miss Caroline Merry, which has recently been announced. Miss Merry is the daughter of Capt. William L. Merry, United States Minister to Guatemala and Costa Rica. The wedding will take place in August at the American Legation in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Lieut. Arthur B. Owens, U.S.M.C., attached to the U.S.S. Ohio, entertained at a very delightful little tea aboard the ship one afternoon this week, at which a number of San Francisco's well known society girls were present.

Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., and her little son will leave for the Philippines early next month, as Lieutenant MacArthur is among the officers who sail on the Ohio. Mrs. MacArthur will join her husband at Manila and remain there as long as the ship is in that vicinity, afterwards following its movements as closely as possible as it goes on to China and Japan.

Major and Mrs. A. C. Ducat are now in San Francisco, where they expect to remain for some time before sailing for the Philippines to join his regiment, the 7th Infantry. They have just returned from a few weeks' visit to the East, part of which time they spent as the guests of their daughter, Mrs. John Lyngington, at her home at Fort Riley, Kan.

Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham entertained Lieut. and Mrs. T. T. Craven informally on Sunday last.

Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau was host at a card party at his quarters here on Tuesday evening last, at which some twenty guests were entertained. Five hundred was played and passed a delightful evening for the guests, the prize being won by Miss Ruth Simons. The guests entertained by Mr. Rousseau and his mother included Mrs. Rogers, of San Francisco, and Miss Rogers; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. C. Gearing, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. A. Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. S. L. Graham, Asst. Surg. and Mrs. R. R. Richardson, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Charles G. Smith, Mrs.

Edward John Harvey, Miss Ruth Simons, Miss Lillie McCalla, Miss Stella McCalla, Miss Frances Wagoner, Major James E. Mahoney, U.S.M.C., and Asst. Civil Engr. F. H. Cooke.

General Shafter is in San Francisco for a few days, having come up from his ranch at Bakersfield. Mrs. Rogers, of San Francisco, and Miss Rogers are visiting relatives here for a few days.

Capt. James H. Bull, of the Solace, will leave Tuesday next for the East on a brief visit. Upon his return he will bring with him his young son, who has been ill at West Newton, where he has been attending school. Mrs. Bull will remain here during the absence of her husband.

Rush orders have been received here for the completion of the former transport Lawton, and she is to be finished by April 15. The U.S.S. Boston, which has been in the drydock here for the past couple of weeks, was undocked yesterday, but it will be two weeks more before all the repairs authorized done upon her can be completed.

The Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, have a small force of men here repairing the Russian cruiser Lena. Two of the Lena's officers, who broke their parole, arrived at the yard on Saturday evening, and the third who, it is said, missed connections, is expected to reach here on Saturday of the present week.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 3, 1905.

The calisthenic and gymnastic exhibition in the post gymnasium on Thursday evening, which closed the course of instruction in that class of training for the season, was a most flattering success from every standpoint. If there had been any doubt as to the practicability of athletic instruction along such lines, as far as the Service is concerned, it must have been quickly brushed aside on the evening in question. Although each organization was not represented by its full strength, it was not for the reason that any selection had been made. Every man has gone through the same training, but the limitations of space and other duties to be performed cut the squads down materially.

Each troop was represented by twenty-four men. The entries were by detail, and although small prizes were distributed those competing were unaware that such was the intention when they were entered. Under these conditions, the spirit of the evening was rather remarkable, for both spectators and principals displayed the greatest enthusiasm. The system of training has worked wonders, particularly in the case of recruits. Troops A and C, 9th Cav., were the first on the program, in calisthenics. Trial heats in a military tug-of-war, were next in order, Troops A and C, 9th Cav., winning out in their squadron, and Troops A and D, 11th Cav., in theirs. On the side and long horses, Troops A and C, 11th Cav., did some very pretty and difficult work, as did Troops B and D of the same squadron on the parallel bars. Troops B and D, 9th Cav., won much applause for their Indian club and bar-bell drills. Troop A, 9th Cav., won the final tug-of-war, and Sergeant Littleton and Private White, 9th Cav., were first in the 30-yard dash. A potato race created considerable merriment. Following the exhibition, a musical entertainment amused a large audience.

Chaplain G. W. Prioleau, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Prioleau will leave this week for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to which station the chaplain has just been ordered. Lieut. Emory Hathaway, 9th Cav., granted leave for two months about April 18, will be married the latter part of this month at Oakland, Cal., to Miss Mary Van der Karr Hyde, of that city. Capt. Elmer A. Dean, Med. Dept., Mrs. Dean and their infant daughter, Eunice Earle, arrived in the post last week from Chicago. Their daughter was born in that city on the 24th of last month. Lieut. E. T. Donnelly, Field Art., was called to Lenox, Mass., on Saturday by the illness of a member of his family. Major Granger Adams, Field Art., and his daughter, Miss Louise, entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening. Covers were laid for eight.

The new road making machinery received last week is already in working order. An agent of the contracting concern, from Wichita, Kas., was here for several days instructing the quartermaster's employees in its use.

Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cav., and Mrs. Haines, entertained very delightfully at dinner on Friday evening. Major Varnum's son, John, who injured his knee, by falling from the eaves of the post chapel while playing, is once more able to be about. Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, Med. Dept., and Mrs. Maus, arrived Sunday afternoon, after a long absence, dating from last fall. Colonel Maus has been on sick leave. During his absence Captain Dean has been the ranking medical officer in the post.

Baseball has the call in the athletic line and the fans are very busy. There will be a team to represent each battalion in the garrison, in a series of games for the post championship. The best players will be selected to compose the post team and substitutes. On Sunday, the 25th Battery defeated the Farriers and Horseshoers' School in a one-sided game, on the Artillery diamond. Score, 9 to 2. In the afternoon, the 25th again appeared, this time with the 9th Cavalry squadron team. The game was played on the Cavalry diamond, and an immense crowd was out to root for its favorites. The 25th again proved the winner by a score of 10 to 7.

The post basketball team was in Emporia, Kas., on Saturday, where it played the team of the State Normal School. The arrangement of the goals greatly handicapped the soldiers and from this reason alone they lost. Score, 32 to 12. The same teams will play in the post gym. to-morrow evening, and a different story is looked for.

Mrs. Churchill, of Boston, is visiting her son, Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, Field Art. Capt. William Laster, Field Art., arrived to-day from Washington, where he has been a member of the Field Artillery Drill Regulations Board. The board follows him shortly.

The bids for the construction of the veterinary hospital and the new commissary storehouse were opened by the constructing quartermaster, Captain Roudiez, on Thursday afternoon. Zeigler and Dalton, of Junction City, were lowest on the hospital, bidding \$1,466. Zeigler and Zeigler, of the same place, were the lowest on the storehouse, \$14,744. Graber Brothers, of Lawrence, Kas., secured the plumbing, heating and lighting of both structures. Their combined bid was \$5,541. Both buildings must be finished at the end of six months, and work will be commenced almost immediately.

Teams from the post will bowl against teams from Junction City on the post alleys on Wednesday night. A series of games for a prize have been arranged.

Lieut. T. M. Knox, 4th Cav., who has been here for a couple of weeks as witness before a G.C.M., left on Friday for Washington, where he will spend part of a month's leave. He was recently operated upon in that city for appendicitis.

The 20th Field Battery, or rather a squad of twenty-eight men, representing the battery, all volunteers, gave an exhibition of horsemanship in the riding hall on Sunday afternoon that proved a "dinger." The stunts they performed made even the Cavalrymen admit that they come very near "the limit." The squad has been practising for only a short time, under the leadership of Lieutenant Glassford and 1st Sergeant Sigler. They were dressed in white trousers, leggings, blue shirts and flowing silk ties of a brilliant red, the colors harmonizing beautifully. Time and again they won rounds of applause from hundreds of spectators. There was no individual work; the stunts were performed in sets of twos, and again by the entire squad.

The swimming pool will be completed this week and turned over to the quartermaster. It is 60 feet long by 35 wide, lined with white glazed brick. The platform

and steps are of slate. Shower baths, dressing and toilet rooms, form a part of the natatorium's equipment. Lessons in swimming will be inaugurated as soon as the pool is thrown open, and rules published regarding its use. Every man in the garrison will have to qualify in swimming. The system of instruction in vogue at West Point will obtain here.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 2, 1905.

Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee entertained in honor of Major and Mrs. J. L. Bullis, Saturday, March 25. Receiving in the spacious parlors, which were beautifully decorated with white carnations and roses, and potted plants, were Gen. and Mrs. Lee, Major and Mrs. Bullis, Capt. and Mrs. Rethers, Mr. and Mrs. Russell. The library was decorated in pink carnations, ferns and moss. In one of the corners of the room under a canopy of Chinese flags, delicious punch was served. The Chinese flags were collected by General Lee while in China. The dining room was a mass of pansies, the table a bed of pansies with tempting bon-bons. The lawn was most attractive with Chinese lanterns scattered everywhere; it was here that the delightful strains of the 25th Band were heard.

Capt. and Mrs. Guy Carleton entertained at dinner Thursday evening, in honor of Major and Mrs. Bullis. Gen. and Mrs. J. G. C. Lee gave a dinner recently in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee, and Capt. and Mrs. Rethers. Mrs. Arrowsmith gave a very pretty violet dinner Friday evening. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. L. Fay Kilbourne, Miss Flo Eager and Lieutenant McCaskey. Mrs. Irwin entertained the Little Card Club recently. Miss Rowall won first prize, a very pretty Japanese plate; Mrs. Arrowsmith second, a Japanese bon-bon dish—Miss Cresson and Mrs. Johnson the consolation prizes. Mrs. Preston entertained the Little Card Club Tuesday morning. Miss Constance Clark won the first prize; second prize was won by Mrs. Finley; the guests' prize by Miss Rich.

Mrs. Gaston was hostess at a bridge whist party Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Guilfoyle and Mrs. Badger were the prize winners. Among those present were: Mesdames Irwin, of New York, G. L. Irwin, Phelps, Weiss, McAndrews and the hostess. The Fort Sam Houston Card Club was most successfully and delightfully entertained by Mrs. Kilbourne, Mrs. Hanson and Mrs. Arrowsmith on Wednesday night at Muth's Garden. The prize winners were Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Preston, Major Snyder and Lieutenant Kelly.

Gen. Jesse M. Lee, Major R. R. Stevens and Lieut. Garrison McCaskey returned Friday, after having made an inspection tour of Fort Jackson, Fort St. Phillip and Jackson Barracks, in the eastern part of the Department of Texas. The officers will complete the annual inspection of all the posts and forts, after the visit of the President.

Major and Mrs. Snyder gave a pretty dinner at the Torreon on Friday night. La France roses were the decorations. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee, Gen. and Mrs. B. J. D. Irwin, Gen. and Mrs. James G. C. Lee, Major and Mrs. H. P. Birmingham, Major and Mrs. J. A. Gaston, Capt. and Mrs. Harry F. Rethers, Mrs. Walter Finley, Capt. and Mrs. G. LeR. Irwin, Dr. Robert Felts, and Dr. Shellenberger.

Capt. George D. Arrowsmith has returned from Fort McIntosh. Capt. J. F. Preston and guard have returned from Fort Bliss after escorting a batch of prisoners to that place. Miss Gordon, of New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hanson. Miss Bonay, of Shreveport, La., is also a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hanson.

Troop B, 1st Cav., Capt. P. M. Murphy in command, has left Fort Clark for Fort San Antonio, and on arrival will go into camp at the fair grounds. During the encampment the Cavalry will act as guard of the rendezvous.

The religious service held here Sunday night under the auspices of the Catholic clergy, headed by Bishop Forest, was attended by one of the largest congregations ever seen at the post. The services were held in the post hop room. There is great need of a place of worship at the garrison. Through the influence of Chaplain T. J. Dickson, the Secretary of War has been petitioned to ask from Congress an appropriation sufficient for the erection of a church. Bishop Forest likewise is much concerned, and will use his influence toward securing a fund for the erection of a post chapel. The chapel will be for the benefit, and the use of all the religious denominations.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., April 5, 1905.

Fort Wayne, like all else pertaining to the Army in the present day, is the subject of constant changes. The past few days have witnessed a number, some temporary, others permanent, in the personnel of the garrison. Last week Lieut. W. E. Mould, 18th Inf., who for some months has been attached to the 1st Infantry, was relieved from duty therewith and left to join his regiment at Fort Leavenworth. A few days later Capt. W. M. Swaine went to Chicago as a member of a board. He will return at an early date.

On April 3 Chaplain and Mrs. Robinson took their departure for Washington, where they will make their home. Chaplain Robinson, prior to his retirement on March 19, was, in length of service, the senior chaplain of the Army. Appointed a chaplain in the Regular Service in 1877, he has in addition nearly three years volunteer service in the line, during the Civil War, to his credit.

Col. and Mrs. Duggan left for Chicago on April 4. Colonel Duggan, as the senior colonel, will command the Department of the Lakes until a permanent department commander is assigned. In view of his long and efficient service, and pre-eminent qualifications for command, it would be a source of gratification to all who know him if he could continue in command by having his eagle replaced by a star. By the absence of Mrs. Duggan the post loses temporarily one of the most charming hostesses in the Army.

During the absence of Captain Swaine, Capt. C. E. Tayman is in command of the post. He expects to go to the target camp near Monroe, next week in command of the battalion. Lieut. B. G. Rutenecutter is on detached service at Canton, Ohio, commanding the guard at President McKinley's tomb at West Lawn Cemetery. Lieut. W. W. Merrill is absent at the target range, getting things in readiness for the approaching season. It is expected that Companies F and H will go out to the range about April 12, to commence the season's practice.

Capt. C. N. Purdy is on sick leave, convalescing from a severe attack of typhoid fever. Lieut. K. P. Williams is sick in quarters. He has never entirely recovered from the hardships of campaigning in Samar. Lieut. F. C. Burnett is absent on leave. Lieut. R. W. Thompson will shortly avail himself of a leave. No cards have yet been received in either case, but the friends of both officers "have hopes."

The fine weather of the past weeks has caused the post to take on a spring-like air. Morning parades and afternoon band concerts remind us that winter no longer rules. Various circulars intimating that tennis "fends" and baseball "cranks" can be relieved of any surplus cash that they may desire to contribute, are in evidence; and building operations, under the supervision of the quartermaster, Captain Whitworth (assisted by "Billy"), are being actively pushed. The new administration building will shortly be ready for the roof. Ground has been broken, near the "Middle Gate" for the foundation of the new guard house.

The health of the command is excellent. The only

malady of any importance is a serious epidemic of "bridge," which has attacked the fairer portion of the garrison with the greatest virulence. One officer complains that he is unable to sleep in consequence of the somnambulistic discussion of the partner of his joys and sorrows as to the propriety of making the discard from the strong stult; while another states that his once happy home is a total wreck. The joy of the baby's new tooth is overshadowed by the "no trump hand" held by the erstwhile proud and happy young mother, and even the approaching Easter bonnet has ceased to be the all-absorbing topic of conversation. We poor bachelors, who have long commiserated ourselves on the disadvantages of sewing on our own buttons and darned our own socks, at last feel that our lot is a comparatively happy one.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 31, 1905.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, of Michigan, spent several days at the post this week, as the guests of their cousins, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Burton, 29th Inf.

Lord de Laval Beresford, who spends most of his time at his ranch in Cases Grandes, Mexico, telegraphed to friends in El Paso this week that his brother, Lord Charles Beresford, vice admiral of the British navy, would visit El Paso shortly on his return from Mexico.

Miss Grace Logan, daughter of Major and Mrs. T. H. Logan, has been the guest of Mrs. Ulysses G. Worriolow for several days this week.

The friends of Lieut. James L. Craig, who were condoling with him last week on the failure of the Senate to confirm his nomination for a first lieutenantcy, are now congratulating him on his appointment during the recess of Congress. Lieutenant Craig has gone on a month's leave to his home in Sherman, Texas, before joining his new regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.

Rev. Edward J. Vattman, major and chaplain, U.S.A., retired, who has been traveling in Mexico, returned to El Paso last week, and for several days was quite ill at Hotel Dieu (the Sisters' Hospital). Chaplain Vattman offered the last prayer at the grave of the late President McKinley.

Field day was held at the post last Tuesday and the successful contestants were given prizes. Lieut. Robert E. Frith, 29th Inf., acted as time-keeper; Lieut. Richard Rifenbrick, Judge, and Lieut. Augustus Dannemiller were the starter. Lieut. Clarence E. Farnham, 29th Inf., is the athletic officer. Co. D, 29th Inf., carried off the greater part of the prizes.

Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Koyle gave a "Dutch luncheon" one evening last week to several of the officers and ladies at the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Burton and Mrs. Burton, sr., entertained the card club on Wednesday evening. High five was the game played. The prizes, a handsome book and a dainty drawn-work handkerchief, were won by Lieutenant Dannemiller and Miss Frith. Delicious refreshments were served during the evening, and everyone regretted it when it was time to say good-night. Lieut. and Mrs. Burton's guests were: Major and Mrs. Ammon A. Augur, Mrs. U. G. Worriolow, Capt. and Mrs. Albert S. Brooks, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence E. Farnham, Mrs. McCleave, Mrs. Frith, Mrs. Twyman, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Koyle, Mrs. Frith, Jr., Miss Frith, Miss Logan, Lieutenants Frith, Dannemiller and Craig, and Mr. Lewis.

A great many new trees have been planted around the post to replace those that died last year.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 4, 1905.

Lieut. W. H. Noble, 23d Inf., who has been on duty here for several months, left to-day for Madison Barracks, where he will assume accountability for the post property until the arrival of his regiment from the Philippines.

On Friday evening, March 31, the garrison and many visitors from the city were pleasantly entertained in the gymnasium building by Lieut. Otho E. Michaelis and his well-drilled class of athletes. The exercises consisted of calisthenics, running high jump, forty-yard dash, exercises on parallel bars, and varied other forms of athletics, all of which were executed in a superior and systematic way, pointedly illustrating the patience and intelligence of the instructor as well as showing the sterling qualities of the soldiers as athletes. The daily papers of Plattsburg, commenting upon the exhibition, pronounced it "the most successful meet of its kind ever held in Northern New York."

Lieut. Albert S. Williams, battalion adjutant, 5th Inf., returned this week from a two month's leave, spent pleasantly with relatives in the State of Alabama.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The encampments of the Iowa National Guard for the year 1905 will be held on the State Camp Grounds, Des Moines, on the following dates: 46th Infantry, Col. William B. Humphrey, from July 6 to 13, inclusive; 53d Infantry, Col. William G. Dows, from July 15 to 22, inclusive; 54th Infantry, Col. Frank W. Bishop, from July 24 to 31, inclusive; 55th Infantry, Col. James Rush Lincoln, from Aug. 2 to 9, inclusive; 1st Signal Company, Capt. Charles M. Domback, is assigned to Col. James Rush Lincoln's regiment for encampment.

Guy E. Logan, of Red Oak, Iowa, has been appointed assistant adjutant general of Iowa from April 1, 1905, with rank of major, vice Major John T. Hume, expiration of term of service, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Cooke, 56th Inf., is detailed acting general inspector of small arms practice, in addition to his other duties.

Under the head, "Second Regiment Politics," the Springfield Republican says: "The retirement of Lieut. Col. E. R. Shumway from the 2d Regiment of Massachusetts, has stirred up interest in regimental politics, and his successor is already being discussed. The general opinion among militia men in this locality is that Major H. B. Fairbanks will be chosen to that position. This is not over and above certain, however, as the major is not the unanimous choice. It seems doubtful, however, that any opposition will spring up. Captain Rider, of Company C, of Worcester, is understood to be the most formidable candidate for the position of major to take the place of Fairbanks. Captain Barrett, of Company A, the senior captain of the regiment, could undoubtedly have the office if he desired it, but local officers say that he has refused the use of his name."

The 8th N.Y., Colonel Jarvis, will be reviewed by Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., in its armory on Saturday evening, April 22.

The 9th N.Y., Col. W. F. Morris, will be reviewed in its armory on Thursday evening, April 27, by Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, N.Y.

"Veterans' night" of the 4th N.Y., was celebrated in the armory on the night of March 28, by a review of the active regiment by Gen. J. V. Meserole, the first colonel of the 4th, who was accompanied by the Veterans' Association, which formed facing the active regiment. The latter was in command of Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, and paraded eight companies of twenty-four files each, divided into two battalions, commanded respectively by Majors Jackson and Baldwin. The veterans in command of their president, Courtland St. John, were greeted with continued applause as they marched on the drill floor. During the standing review, General Meserole passed around the lines, with the officers of the As-

sociation acting as his staff. Following the review came evening parade, during which Regimental Adjutant Walter F. Barnes was presented with a medal for twenty-five years' service, and Q.M. Sergeant Graham, with a medal for twenty years' service. The regiment during the evening made a highly creditable showing. The veterans were later entertained at a collation and there was dancing.

The annual spring games of the 22d Engineers will be held in the armory on Wednesday evening, April 12, and will be, as usual, the best managed and most interesting games of the season. The program is as follows: Open to members of the 22d Regiment Engineers: 70-yards dash, handicap; 220-yards dash, novice; 220-yards hurdle race, scratch; 800-yards run, novice; 440-yards run, one mile run, one mile bicycle race and two mile bicycle race, handicaps; O'Brien Trophy relay race, teams five men; shot-put, three-legged race, sack race, obstacle race. Open to the Military Athletic League: 600-yards run, handicap. Dancing after games.

The 1st Company, Signal Corps, N.Y., Capt. O. Erlandsen, will be reviewed by Adjutant Gen. Nelson Henry in the Central Park Riding Academy April 13. The company will give an interesting signal exhibition and a music ride during the evening.

Assistant Secretary of War Oliver will review the 22d N.Y. on Easter Monday, April 24.

Gen. James McLeer will review the 14th N.Y. in its armory on Tuesday evening, April 18.

The field music of the 9th N.Y., under Drum Major Hill, will give an exhibition drill in the armory on the night of April 26, and a detachment from the 2d Battery will also take part and give a gun drill. One feature of the entertainment will be a burlesque on the "Kilties."

Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, who recently inspected the 3d Battery, N.Y., has returned the muster rolls to Captain Rasquin, with the following endorsement: "The result of the inspection is entirely satisfactory. The books and records of this command are models for the entire National Guard."

The field music of the 8th N.Y. will hold a barn dance at the armory on Saturday evening, May 6.

After a hotly contested election in the 2d Naval Battalion, N.Y., Boatswain's Mate Arthur Cohen was elected ensign. He received thirty-three votes against thirteen for gun Capt. Arthur C. Forbes, and two for Seaman George Peppard. Ensign Cohen joined in 1898, and served in the Volunteer Navy.

The 2d Company of the Signal Corps, N.Y., will attend divine service on Sunday, April 9, in the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, at 7 p.m.

Veterans' night in the 23d N.Y. will be celebrated Saturday evening, April 15, by a review by Gen. J. B. Frothingham.

The official endorsement on the muster rolls of the 12th N.Y., in connection with the recent annual inspection and muster, was highly complimentary to Colonel Dyer's command. The following is the endorsement: "This is a soldierly, well-disciplined command. There is a very marked improvement in all its branches. The weak points are being built up and strengthened. The energy and enthusiasm of the commanding officer must result in a continued betterment of the organization. It was noted that the companies of this regiment of preference remade the blanket rolls after their inspection, and showed from their quickness in so doing familiarity with the work."

Small arms practice will begin at Creedmoor range on Monday, May 1, when the 1st and 2d Batteries, and the 1st Company of the Signal Corps will occupy the range. The dates for the other organizations to proceed to Creedmoor as now decided upon are as follows: 3d Battery and 2d Company Signal Corps, May 2; Squadron C, May 6; 7th Regiment, May 9 and 11; Squadron A, May 13; 8th Regiment, May 3 and 22; 9th Regiment, May 15 and 17; 12th Regiment, May 8 and 10; 22d Regiment, May 18 and 20; 69th Regiment, May 24; 13th Regiment, May 26 and 27; 71st Regiment, May 16 and 19; 14th Regiment, May 23 and 25; 23d Regiment, May 4 and 5; 47th Regiment, May 12 and 13; 17th Sep. Co. May 6. The annual competitions will be held on the range as follows: Headquarters prize and first and second brigade prizes and the contest for the Major General's trophy, Aug. 3. Adjutant General's trophy and the Governor's trophy, Aug. 4; State prize, Aug. 5.

Company K, 71st N.Y., has elected 1st Lieutenant Delamater captain, and Q.M. Sergeant Kehbeck first lieutenant.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., has accepted a review of the 4th N.Y., Col. R. G. Smith, for Thursday evening, April 13, in the armory at Jersey City.

The annual parade of the 23d N.Y., for divine service, scheduled to be held in the armory on Sunday, April 15, has been countermanded because of the somewhat extreme views of the Rev. Lindsay Parker, chaplain of the regiment, regarding keeping holy the Sabbath day. It was necessary to erect a platform in the armory in connection with the services, and this could only be done on Sunday morning, the same day as the service, because the regiment will hold a review in the armory the night previous. Chaplain Parker asked that the service be given up, it is said, unless the work could be done on some other day than Sunday. The services have accordingly been indefinitely postponed. Chaplain Parker, to be fully consistent in his views of performing work on a Sunday, should not allow his sexton to work, as well as those in charge of the fires for warming the church on a cold Sunday.

Major Bridgman, of Squadron A, of New York, has received the following complimentary letter from Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, Chief of Staff, to General Chaffee, U.S.A., when grand marshal of the inaugural parade: "On behalf of the Grand Marshal and myself allow me to congratulate you, your staff, and Squadron A upon their splendidly smart appearance as a part of the personal escort to President Roosevelt upon the occasion of his inauguration, March 4, 1905. You met all the requirements of the situation in the most efficient and admirable manner notwithstanding your belated arrival the night before and our inability to impart final instructions to you until you had arrived at your position in front of the White House at 3:30 a.m. March 4, which speaks well for the quick, intelligent grasp, on the part of all concerned, of the duties you were called upon to perform."

Company G, 12th N.Y., Captain Benkart, announces a tournament to be held at the armory, Columbus avenue and Sixty-second street, on Saturday, April 23, and the following is the interesting program: Competitive drill between the best drill cadet corps in New York State: St. Mark's Cadets, N.Y. Turn Cadets, St. John's College, St. George Cadets, St. Francis Xavier, De La Salle Institute, Hebrew Orphan Asylum; exhibition by Hebrew Orphan Asylum band of eighty pieces. Athletic events open to the regiment: One-mile inter-company relay, two-mile bicycle, handicap, 60-yards run, handicap, 880-yards run, handicap, exhibition wall scaling by Company G team, holders of American record, 28 2-5 seconds. Dance music by Coughlin's 12th Regiment band. Tickets, fifty cents each, admitting lady and gentleman.

Co. A, 8th N.Y., have elected a second lieutenant in the person of Capt. James B. Curtis, of the 1st Battery Indiana National Guard. The Captain's military service covers a period of over fifteen years, and the men feel gratified at having obtained so experienced an officer.

Lieut. Col. J. Wray Cleveland, inspector on the staff of Major General Roe, of New York, presented a number of long service, and 100 per cent. duty medals to the officers and men of the 69th N.Y. at the armory on the night of April 5. The regiment, in command of Colonel Duffy, presented a highly creditable appearance, and Colonel Cleveland complimented the men on their faithful

service. Following the presentation of medals, there was an interesting wall scaling competition between teams from Company G, Captain Cummings, and Company F, Captain Maguire. It was the latter team that challenged Company G, and there was considerable excitement over the result. Company G won, scaling the wall in fifty-one seconds, the time of Company F being fifty-eight and two-fifths seconds. The winning team was loudly applauded, but at once received a half a dozen challenges on the spot, from aspirants for honors from other companies, and some keen contests are assured for the future. Company F will go into camp at Celtic Park, Long Island, April 29 and 30.

The current season for rifle practice in the Pennsylvania National Guard will open May 1, 1905, and will close Sept. 30, 1905. Practice will be required of every officer and enlisted man in each arm of the Service, and the Naval Force, except Regimental Bands and Hospital Corps. Members of Regimental Bands and Hospital Corps will be permitted to qualify with the magazine rifle caliber .30, and to those qualifying, decorations will be issued. General officers and officers of General Staff may qualify with either the rifle or revolver, or both. Field, staff and line officers of regiments of infantry, and non-commissioned staff officers of General Staff and of regiments of infantry, may qualify with the revolver. Commissioned officers of the Retired List of the National Guard of Pennsylvania will be permitted to qualify with either rifle or revolver, or both; each officer to provide his own ammunition.

The officers of the 71st N.Y. held an enjoyable dinner a few nights since, at which Colonel Bates presided, and some thirty officers were present.

Regimental Adjutant R. A. De Russy, of the 12th N.Y., who has been on the sick list, is now able to be around again, and has received many congratulations upon his recovery.

SQUADRON A, NEW YORK.

The annual inspection of Squadron A, Cavalry, by U.S. Army and National Guard officers, took place at the armory, Madison avenue and Ninety-fourth street, Monday evening, April 3.

Captain Wade, 2d Cav., U.S.A., and Major Greer, of General Roe's staff, National Guard, were the inspecting officers. Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston being the mustering officer, and Lieut. Col. George Wingate inspected the books, papers, etc. The armory, including stables, was inspected in the afternoon, from four o'clock until 6:30. In the evening the squadron, under Major Oliver B. Bridgman, was inspected, dismounted, in the riding ring. The squadron was first formed in line, after which the major formed it in column of troops. There were fifteen absentees out of the total strength of 254, but all were properly accounted for, as either being on furlough or ill at home. Major Bridgman will not drop a man on account of illness, or absence from the city, for the sake of making a 100 per cent. showing at the inspection, which he could easily do under such circumstances. The squadron has its full complement of officers and men, besides a waiting list of men elected, but not enlisted, but who are being drilled regularly, preparatory to enlistment.

At the annual pistol competition between teams of five from Battery A, Light Artillery, Boston, and Squadron A, which was held in the squadron armory last week, the squadron team was victorious, and as this was the third consecutive victory, the trophy remains in the permanent possession of Squadron A. The winning team, with scores, follows:

	Deliberate fire.	Rapid fire.	Total.
Lieut. R. H. Sayre.....	140	69	209
Lieut. M. H. Smith.....	117	45	162
Sergeant A. D. Shepard, Jr.	106	61	167
Corpl. W. D. Putnam....	117	39	156
Pvt. H. D. Litchfield....	122	62	184
			928

Battery A's score was 820. The squadron team was also victorious over the Naval Militia, 1st Battalion team, Saturday evening, April 1.

Major Bridgman appointed a committee, of which Lieut. Stowe Phelps is chairman, for the purpose of adopting a suitable long service badge for the squadron. The badges are now being made and will be presented shortly.

Major Bridgman, Captain Badgley and Lieutenant O'Donohue each completed sixteen years of service on April 2, the date the squadron, or, as it then was, Troop A, was mustered into the National Guard.

The annual church parade will occur on Sunday, May 7, when the squadron will attend service at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the sermon being preached by the chaplain, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D.D.

GEORGIA.

The Pulaski Volunteers, of Hawkinsville, Ga., Co. E, of the 2d Infantry Regiment, have practically disbanded themselves. Col. W. G. Obeir, inspector general, went to Hawkinsville, a few days since for the purpose of inspecting the company, with a view to disbanding it. The company had no captain or first lieutenant and was supposed to be in charge of 2d Lieut. R. W. Dykes. Colonel Obeir, who was accompanied by Lieut. L. S. D. Rucker, of the 16th U.S. Inf., went to the armory and there awaited the assembly of the company. Neither the officer nor a single member of the company put in an appearance, and after waiting an hour or so beyond the inspection time, Colonel Obeir decided that the company had gone out of business of its own volition. He then proceeded to pack up all of its property including rifles and other arms and equipment, and had them shipped to the adjutant general's office in Atlanta.

Since it has been practically determined to hold no State encampment of the Georgia troops this year, Major Anson L. King, of the 2d Battalion, 3d Infantry, with the assistance of Captain Slaton, of Co. A, has about perfected arrangements for an encampment to be held during the latter part of July at Anthony Shoals, near Broad river. The encampment will include only the companies of this battalion, and the expenses incident to the camp will be defrayed by the cities from which the companies come.

The Beavers of Macon are preparing to hold a big spring carnival in that city on April 20, and the attraction they have secured is the Gaskill Carnival Company, which has made many friends in Augusta, both at the fall festival, and during their winter residence in the city.

IOWA.

Adjutant General Thrift, of Iowa, announces that the State competition and meeting of the Iowa Rifle Association for 1905, will open on Aug. 11, and last seven days. The details will consist of the five best shots from each company, regardless of rank. The State rifle team will be selected from the details present at this meeting, and will leave for Sea Girt, N.J., to participate in the national matches, which begin Aug. 24. Immediately after the close of the State competition. The trip East will consume at least twelve days.

Further details will be announced later. It is expected that supplies for gallery practice will be issued, and a uniform course of gallery firing will be prescribed at the close of the 1905 practice season. Attention is called to the change in the practice season under Course C. It now opens May 1, and closes Oct. 31, of each year. Only scores fired during the practice season can be counted for record.

THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.

As foreshadowed in these columns last week, the Panama Canal Commission has been completely reorganized, only one member of the old body, Mr. Benjamin Harrod, of Louisiana, being retained in the new. Rear Admiral John G. Walker is succeeded as chairman of the commission by Mr. Theodore P. Shonts, a prominent railroad man of Illinois, and Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S. A., surrenders the post of Governor of the Canal Zone to Judge Charles E. Magoon, of Nebraska, the present Law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. Mr. John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the canal, becomes a member of the commission and will remain in charge of the engineering work of the project, and the other members are Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department; Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains and Col. Oswald H. Ernst, the two latter belonging to the Engineer Corps of the Army.

Thus constituted, the new commission will be recognized as a worthy successor to the retiring body. Admiral Endicott is a naval expert of great ability and extended experience in constructive enterprise whose association with the canal project will contribute substantially to its successful execution, while General Hains and Colonel Ernst are both engineer officers whose skill has been so thoroughly demonstrated in practical operations that their membership in the commission will greatly strengthen the scientific and technical equipment of that body. The reorganization of the commission, as has already been explained, was prompted solely by a desire to insure more harmonious and more expeditious work in canal construction. It was the President's desire that Congress should pass an act reducing the membership of the commission to three in order to afford closer concentration of authority and responsibility, but inasmuch as that legislation was not enacted he has done what he considers the next best thing, by appointing a new commission of seven, all chosen with a view to more effective co-operation in the work required of them.

Under the reorganization the general work will be divided into three executive departments. The chairman of the commission will be the head of the first department and will have immediate charge of the fiscal affairs, purchase and delivery of material and supplies, accounts and audits, the Panama Railroad and steamship line and the general concerns of the commission, subject to the Secretary of War's approval. The Governor of the Zone will be at the head of the second department and in charge of the administration of laws and sanitation, and must reside on the Isthmus. The head of the third department is the chief engineer, who will have charge of all the actual construction work, the custody of the supplies and plant and the operation of the railroad.

With the duties of administration and construction thus clearly apportioned, we may fairly expect a more vigorous prosecution of the canal enterprise than was possible under the somewhat indefinite arrangement hitherto in vogue. The appointment of General Hains as a member of the commission is specially suggestive. His ability as an engineer officer is of the highest order and qualifies him in exceptional degree for the work in prospect. It is to be remembered, however, that he is strongly opposed to a sea-level canal on the Isthmus, while the Secretary of War and, presumably, the President also, are heartily in favor of it. In an article in the March number of the North American Review, from which we quoted freely in these columns on March 11, General Hains contended that a sea-level canal would cost \$100,000,000 more and take ten years longer to build than a canal with locks. He held, moreover, that a canal at sea level was not and probably never would be necessary, but that if it ever were it could easily be developed from the locked canal and paid for in considerable measure out of the revenues from the cheaper and more easily constructed waterway which is required for existing needs. In view of General Hains's pronounced views on this question his appointment to the commission may signify that the President and the Secretary of War are not irrevocably committed to the sea-level plan as has been supposed, but that they are willing to consult still further with engineering experts before binding themselves to a definite course on a project of such tremendous importance. In a word, it seems fair to assume from the appointment of General Hains that the question of canal levels is still an open one.

Rear Admiral Endicott, the Navy member of the new commission, was a member of the canal commission of 1897, which not only visited Nicaragua, but also went to Panama and made a thorough inspection of the work there of the French company. Thus, the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks brings to the commission not only a long and thorough experience as an engineer, but a knowledge of the Panama route which will undoubtedly prove of value to the commission. As the commission are to hold quarterly meetings in Panama, it will not be necessary for all the members to reside there. Much of Rear Admiral Endicott's time will be spent in Washington for the present, so that it will fortunately not be necessary for him to surrender his bureau. He will, however, be given an additional officer in that bureau, who can take charge in the absence of the chief.

As indicating the care with which the Government is approaching the construction problems of the canal enterprise, it is interesting to observe that the Secretary of War has requested the governments of Great Britain, France and Germany, through their ambassadors at Washington, each to nominate a distinguished engineer as a member of the advisory board of engineers which is to be created to act in co-operation with the canal commission. The purpose of this arrangement is to obtain for the commission the best engineering ability in the world and thus insure the construction of the canal on lines conforming to the interests of economy, thoroughness and efficiency. The presence of three European engineers of distinction in this advisory board will be singularly appropriate, also in that it will afford a distinct recognition, by the American Government, of the international character and importance of the canal project. In that respect the proposed arrangement is altogether admirable.

On the authority of Rear Admiral Henry Erben we suggested some time ago that the remains of Commodore Paul Jones would not be found in Paris, and this would appear to be the case judging from a statement made by Mr. Joseph Wheelock, editor of the Pioneer Press, who says in part: "The long-forgotten grave of John Paul Jones, for which Ambassador Porter has been diligently searching the old cemeteries of Paris, has been found, but not there. It is true he died at Paris, and it was natural to suppose he was buried there. But this very reasonable assumption turns out to be incorrect, as

General Porter will be surprised to learn as soon as he receives a letter recently addressed to him by an old lady, a Scotch woman, Mrs. Preston by name, who is now, and for many years has been, a resident of this place, Redlands, in Southern California. The other day she happened to see in a newspaper an account of Mr. Porter's search. Mrs. Preston is a native of Dumfries, Scotland, which was also the birthplace of John Paul Jones, and when she saw this story of the Ambassador's quest she immediately wrote to him to tell him that the grave of this hero was there, and all she knew about it. She well remembers it, for it is marked with a stone which bears the sinister inscription, 'John Paul Jones, the Black Pirate.' Her story is that his mother caused his remains to be transported from Paris and buried among the graves of his kindred, but she could not protect him from the evil fame he had acquired among his Scotch countrymen, and they expended their pent-up wrath upon his memory in the epithet of the 'Black Pirate.'"

INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF CAVALRY.

General von Einem, the Prussian Minister of War, recently delivered before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag a most important address on military matters, some points in which will be of great interest for American military men. One reason for the rather halting progress of military movements in the Far East, according to the Minister of War, is that neither army has at its disposal an adequate cavalry force. The fact that neither Japanese nor Russians have been able to get satisfactory results from their cavalry does not prove that cavalry is a useless and antiquated adjunct to the modern army, but merely that the Russians used their cavalry in a thoroughly wrong way, and that the Japanese did not have cavalry enough to be employed effectively. The Russians divided up their cavalry too much into small detachments; and, to a considerable extent, it is true that they are without cavalry at all in the proper sense of the term. A strong Japanese cavalry could have turned the defeat at Liao Yang into a rout, could have cut the Siberian railway, and perhaps have given a decisive turn to the war.

"Without our cavalry," the minister said, "we should have had no Sedan, and should have been unable to maintain the siege of Paris. We should, perhaps, have a still higher conception of the value of cavalry if ours had been well-drilled and had shown itself equal to requirements when we began the war of 1870. But in respect to organization, drill, arms and equipment, it was as ill-prepared as it was ill-informed about the tasks that would devolve upon it. It was only in the course of the campaign that it grew wings as the result of Moltke's ever-repeated motto in the General Staff: 'Cavalry far to the front! Reconnaissance!' He it was who had fully comprehended the task of cavalry, and incessantly argued for its employment. As early as August 14 he demanded that a cavalry division be sent across the Moselle below Metz. Such a demand at that time was an unheard-of thing, and no attempt was even made to carry it out. The cavalry had no pontoons, and was quite without experience in building bridges or rafts, all of which belongs to the daily routine of our cavalry today. If Moltke's wishes had been followed, the doubts about the whereabouts of the French army, which were only solved by the battles of August 16 and 18, would have been cleared up in time. What would have become of the remnants of MacMahon's army if our cavalry division had not been artificially held back? Vinoy's corps could never have gotten from Mézières to Paris, if our cavalry had been so armed as to enable it to hold in check the French columns till the arrival of the Sixth Army Corps; and without Vinoy Paris could not have been held. These examples from the war of 1870-71 could be multiplied."

Railways and telegraph have changed all the conditions of military movements. The great size of armies necessitates a return to the magazine system. Connections with the base of operations have an increased importance, and are exposed to new dangers. The frontal attack has become more difficult than ever, and, alone, does not lead to decisive victories. Flanking movements are necessary. Connections with the base must be watched. Thus the operative element in war is more important than formerly. Superiority in maneuvering and efficiency of the troops are the decisive factors in winning victories.

The Russo-Japanese War has not developed the tension and strain that would be experienced in a European war. Millions would be mobilized in such a war, and both belligerents would hurry forward with elementary violence toward a decisive action. The first victory nowadays has an increased importance. The first reverses, with a vast army of inferior fighting power, with the enhanced difficulties of handling it, and the exposure of the rear communications to being cut, are immeasurably more serious than formerly. But the more important the issue of the first engagement, the more difficult it is to change operations once inaugurated, all the greater becomes the value of reconnaissance work. With the growth in importance of the operative factors has come an equal growth in the importance of reconnoitering. The same thing is true of movements for veiling larger operations. Strategic reconnoitering and veiling movements, on the one hand, make operations more difficult; but, on the other, they have become more important than ever.

A weighty consideration is the enhanced activity along the communications with the base. The latter have become more important than ever, and more susceptible to interruption than ever, inasmuch as they consist now of railways for supplying the army with everything it needs. All the greater strategic value, therefore, attaches to operations against the enemy's communications. In times of active operations, accordingly, the importance of cavalry is enhanced; but also in periods of concentration, too, better results can be expected in some respects. In the retreat of heavy masses with a broad front any delay in movements must have unfortunate results; and the cavalry has an important task, which it can easily accomplish, of compelling the enemy to retard his movements. The broader the front the more difficult is the retreat. The movement of the columns into new positions, the readjustment of the lines of communication, all with shattered and inferior troops, gives the cavalry of the opposing force its opportunity. On the battle field, too, cavalry operations are quite possible when the enemy has begun to weaken.

To sum up then: The absolute fighting value of cavalry has been substantially reduced, and its operations have been rendered more difficult in many directions; on the other hand, its strategic importance and the scope of the

tasks devolving upon it have been considerably increased, and important new avenues for successful work have been opened for it. Such are the effects upon cavalry of the recent changes in the art of war. Conclusions drawn from the war of 1870-71 are not correct, since the cavalry did not then accomplish, in many instances, what it should have accomplished, owing to lack of practice in reconnoitering, and in being handled in large bodies, not to mention its defective armament. The cavalry tasks of the future are of such far-reaching and decisive importance that final success in war may depend very largely upon their right execution. These comprehensive tasks, moreover, can only be performed successfully through the employment of heavy masses of cavalry where decisive results are to be tried, or where they will draw off the attention of the enemy. Reconnoitering, so indispensable for the commander-in-chief, can only be carried out nowadays by giving battle, indeed by very serious cavalry duels. Efforts must be directed toward driving the hostile cavalry off the field, in order to make it possible to observe the movements of the enemy's columns. Our cavalry at Sedan succeeded in doing this without fighting, since the French cavalry was employed as reserves and was kept at the front turned away from us.

This fact of itself shows that it is impossible to reconnoiter with the latest modern improvements alone, like automobiles, bicycles and balloons. These improvements, indeed, are excellent adjuncts to reconnaissance work, particularly for rapidly communicating results to headquarters. But automobile and bicycle are confined to the highways, whereas cavalry must be able to operate on all sorts of ground, if it is to subserve its purpose. Precisely for the reason that it will be necessary in future to concentrate cavalry divisions sometimes into groups, or cavalry corps, whenever it is designed to force a success at a given point, it will also be necessary to withdraw the cavalry from some parts of the front, in order to establish a superiority of fighting power at the critical point. However desirable it may be to carry out such concentration, it will never do to leave wholly bare of cavalry those side fronts or flanks of the army not immediately covered by the concentration itself. When the two armies have come so close together that a collision is immediately impending, the heavy masses of cavalry must clear the front completely and withdraw to the wings. Nevertheless, the front can never be wholly stripped of cavalry, since the tactical reconnaissance of the enemy now becomes of the utmost importance. Finally, it will not always be possible to assign independent cavalry to detached bodies of the army, since it may be otherwise occupied. Thus, in order to give a striking example, the army of Manteuffel, in its campaign against Bourbaki, had no independent cavalry at all at its disposal.

All these cavalry tasks now, that cannot be executed by the cavalry divisions, become the work of the division cavalry; and, in view of the enlarged space covered in modern wars, the greatly reduced numerical proportions of the cavalry to the other troops, and the more extended ground covered by the concentrations of independent cavalry rendered necessary by modern warfare, it is at once obvious that the above tasks are much more difficult of execution than in all wars hitherto known. We must, therefore, take care to ensure the greatest efficiency in this cavalry. The more closely we regard its work, the more apparent and necessary does this become.

Besides this strategic reconnaissance now, which, after all, devolves only in part upon the division cavalry, since it is done in the decisive parts of the field by the independent cavalry divisions, the entire tactical reconnaissance in battle rests upon the shoulders of the division cavalry. It has been already said that when great tactical encounters are near at hand, the heavy masses of cavalry must be withdrawn to the wings of the army, in order to operate against the enemy's flanks and rear, as the Russians and Japanese are now in part trying with success to do. At least, the Japanese cavalry under Prince Kanin has had considerable success in this direction. Distances, however, even on the battlefield, are to-day so great that frontal reconnaissances from the wings seem to be impossible. Here it is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the division cavalry furnish this service. The decisive battle of 1870, St. Privat (Gravelotte), was fought with about 200,000 men on each side, and had a front of only six or seven miles. But to-day armies of about equal size are fighting on the Shaho with a front of thirty to thirty-five miles; and within this space the infantry movements are executed almost exclusively in open order, with considerable gaps between the men, as rendered necessary by modern arms. That it is very much more difficult, under such circumstances than formerly to take a tactical estimate of the enemy—nay, even to form a mere conception of his positions and distribution—needs no special proof, since this is evident enough from the geometrical factors involved. Nowadays troops must be deployed for battle at distances from which an enemy's strength can almost never be estimated by sight. For judging an enemy's positions we need to rely almost wholly upon cavalry reconnaissances.

Besides this tactical work the division cavalry must supply all the mounted orderlies and couriers needed by so large a body as a division; it has to do all the foraging necessary for keeping the division provisioned when regular supplies fail. It must also assist the infantry in doing picket duty. In spite of all progress in technical appliances guard service for relays requires more men than one commonly supposes. From all this it follows that division cavalry has highly important duties to discharge in war, which cannot be taken over by any other branch of the Service. These duties have rather gained in importance, while the discharge of them has been rendered more difficult through the changes in modern warfare.

The special drill detachment of the Third Battery of U.S. Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Myer, commanded by Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, jr., has been selected to represent the Field Artillery branch of the Army at the annual military athletic tournament to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, next month. A decision was made on March 31 in favor of this organization, after a competitive drill with the Fourth Battery in the riding hall at Fort Myer. Months of hard drilling and lively competition placed the two organizations in fine form for the final test for honors, the Third Battery, which arrived at the fort about eighteen months ago, winning only by a very narrow margin. Much rivalry had existed between these organizations previous to the drill, the culmination of which showed the Third Battery to be the better of the two as a representative of its branch of the Service in the opinion of a board of well-qualified judges.

SHOTGUN OR RIFLE, WHICH?

By DR. LEIGH K. BAKER, Cleveland, O.

If unadulterated healthful sport, among nature's most pleasing landscapes is really our object, do we attain it through our present method of shooting? Were squirrels or other small game always in rapid and devious motion when aim was being taken, the shotgun might have some excuse for existence, but all old hunters know that surprise is the one great element in successful hunting, and that as a rule your squirrel is shot while unconscious of the presence of the enemy. To point a shotgun at a squirrel sitting on a tree or swinging on a branch on which he has landed after a jump from another tree, pull the trigger and hit him with a cloud of shot as large as a bushel basket, is so simple and easy a thing to do; so elementary a process in sport that were it not for a perverted taste it would be absolutely disgusting to a full-grown man to do such a thing. This way of doing soon kills most of the young and inexperienced game and renders wild and shy the few animals which remain. Some of these, wounded by spent shot, drag themselves into hollow trees to die. The woods near cities and towns are soon utterly devoid of game and lonely but for the chirp of a few small birds, and one must go long distances into the country before woods can be found in which the shotgun policy will allow game to exist.

Irresponsible sports from the city interfere with the gates and fences of the farmers and occasionally shoot stock. On Sunday, as well as on other days, the country is rendered a perfect pandemonium by the continual explosion of shotguns. When game can not be found, song-birds suffer and here and there a "barn pheasant" bids farewell to the henroost and enriches the bag of this new species of pot hunter. On the other hand, the shotgun renders it feasible for the old-time pot hunter to operate wherever there is a little game left. Too lazy, as a rule, to hunt where much exertion is necessary, he would not take the trouble to do so were he not allowed the use of a shotgun. Were it made a legal offense to sell game with shot or shot wounds in it, his tribe would be doomed, and this pest of all true sport would cease to exist.

But what can be said in favor of taking game through the use of the single missile as did Robin Hood of old and as the Japs are now bagging the Russians by the method our fathers used on the pioneer game, the Indians, the British and later upon each other, in the 'sixties? In a high degree it requires and cultivates patience, endurance, physical judgment, courage, quickness, gracefulness and self-control. With the rifle neither game, farmer nor sportsman is annoyed by the continual roar of shells. The feeding and other activities of stock and game is little interfered with and while the bag may not be so large, is that the main issue? Most of the game is shot anyway as at present. Better shoot in such a way as to make it last longer and afford more real sport. Let the skill required to fill the bag, not its size, at the end of the day, be the main consideration. In many small wood lots near cities and towns, where no game has been seen for years, it would soon reappear were the shotgun interdicted, thus not only allowing of an increase of game, but rendering its distribution more general and more convenient.

The excuse usually offered for the killing of birds and animals cites their value as food. If this be true, the less torture inflicted in the killing the better. Any sportsman knows that the shock of a rifle ball is less painful than numerous wounds with small shot and that well directed it proves more immediately fatal. That game penetrated by one large missile is much more apt to be secured than when wounded here and there by bird shot.

Along the Missouri River and its tributaries the writer has seen many thousands of prairie chickens, quail, geese, swan, turkey and ducks killed with both rifles and shotguns. During the duck season the prairie grass is full of wounded ducks, which, after suffering for days, are finally captured and eaten by coons or other animals. Very frequently wounded birds will fly a mile, more or less, after having received several shot. If the wounds are fatal they die and are lost. If not they live lives of pain for days or weeks. On the other hand, a duck or squirrel penetrated by even so small a bullet as a .22 caliber usually dies a sudden and comparatively painless death. If only wounded such game is usually soon captured by the hunter. Of many wild ducks taken by the writer with the rifle, not a single instance can be recalled in which a wounded duck made its escape. While wing shooting with shotguns is undoubtedly fine sport, the writer has found a greater pleasure in still hunting with a rifle along the western rivers and bayous.

As a nation we were famous shots. During our wars with the British our bullets were a constant surprise to them. Our final victory at New Orleans was won with magnificent coolness, accuracy and quickness by our squirrel shooters with their long Kentucky rifles. During the 'sixties the effective regiments were filled with good rifle shots. Toward the close of this war it was with great hesitancy that Lee, Grant and Sherman exposed battle lines to direct fire from entrenched positions. Had their men held such rifles as are now in use in Manchuria, fighting en masse would have been entirely out of the question. Were the Japanese and Russians such shots as were our fathers forty years ago little would be heard of bayonet charges in the present campaign. We of the North found to our sorrow that the saber, even then, was obsolete against such shots as Mosby's raiders.

We read with interest that the line of battle at Liao-Yang was twenty-five or thirty miles in extent and that during much of the time of the heaviest rifle fire the Russians saw no enemy; that the battle continued for many days without decisive results. All these essential changes in the character of battle are the immediate result of the increased range, accuracy and rapidity of the modern rifle. It made necessary the thin skirmish lines creeping upon the enemy from all directions and hunting for a shot at him, much as one hunts for a shot at game. Keeping the body out of sight through the use of every species of cover while advancing and at the same time searching keenly with the trained vision of a panther every stone, tree and bush, the little yellow soldier creeps toward the trenches of the nervous Russian, firing when he sees something to shoot at. The Russian fires his old-fashioned volleys, makes a tremendous noise and is finally rooted out of his splendid entrenchments with more loss than he deals the attacking army. But at the Shake River, when he in turn makes the attack, the effect of rifle fire from entrenched positions is soon demonstrated in the terrible mortality which accompanies all direct attacks. Even a casual study of the reports of these engagements should convince all that war again demands the cultivation of an enduring body, keen sense perceptions and marvelous accuracy of hand and eye. As during the middle ages, success is to depend largely on the

physical development of the individual soldier; not the development needed to use the sword, spear or bayonet at short range, but the steel projectile at long range. Again, endurance and skill in the pursuit of game are prime military qualities when nations stoop to the barbarities of war. Personally, I look upon war and the taking of life as inexcusable and in every way barbarous except in the case of necessary self-defense. I regret the increasing spirit of militarism so evident in the nation to-day. It is liable at any moment to embroil us in civil or foreign strife. But all this "pomp and circumstance of war" is very different from the real thing—good rifle shooting—and should it get us into trouble will have its Bull Run and its Fredericksburg before it will have learned the art of modern war. All this talk of high school brigades is so much rot. The thing secondary pupils should be taught is the use and abuse of the rifle—not in target shooting, but in small groups in the field and forest. Properly instructed and trained we should not have boys shooting song birds, stock and each other.

Understanding how dangerous and deadly the rifle and revolver really are, there would be fewer accidents and less desire to go to war and be popping away at other people. I can well recall with what care and pains an old Army surgeon, who had gone all through those terrible 'sixties, with their hundreds of thousands of mutilated men, taught me how to handle a gun so as to avoid accidents. The lessons were not lost. Raised with a gun in my hands, and later a company officer, I never had the misfortune to shoot anything I did not intend to shoot, thanks to the instruction of my friend.

While the recent revival of target shooting has its value, it is only the elementary lesson in good rifle practice. Really good field or military shots are not made in this way. They grow up with a gun. There is a certain sort of physical judgment of distances and concentration of mind to be acquired only by field and forest shooting. When the aim is taken at game one is almost, if not quite, in a hypnotic state. Often he scarcely hears the crack of the exploding shell. It is a sort of intoxication into which much of enjoyment is concentrated in a moment. His mind reaches forward with the full expectation that the projectile will strike and that the game will fall. Usually there is no doubt in his mind about the result. When the famous Union scout, that remarkable shot, Wild Bill, shot Tuttle, at a distance of sixty yards, he did not wait even a second to be sure of the shot, but whirled about instantly and leveled his revolver at the crowd which contained Tuttle's friends. "How did you know Tuttle was dead?" asked a friend afterward. "I never shoot at a man at that distance without knowing in advance exactly what will happen," replied the scout. Like Wild Bill, good shots have always been made in the woods and there they will continue to be made. The thing for us to do is to adopt a new ideal in sport or rather to revert to an old one. Let the magazines and papers hammer this into the public until the millions of acres of lake and forest shall again hear the crack of the rifle and shotguns shall be hung in the trophy rooms along with swords and horse pistols and other relics.

Let game be protected and encouraged until abundant, and let prizes be awarded for special skill in taking it with rifles. Let no shotgun game find a place in the market. When one duck killed with a rifle is considered worth half a dozen shotgun duck, public sentiment will be ready for laws prohibiting entirely the use of shotguns. In Manchuria the belligerents are evidently doing a tremendous lot of shooting for every hit. Would not our young men do the same were they suddenly called upon to repel an invader?

Let us use the present war as an object lesson. Let every father teach his son the careful use of the rifle and the revolver. Let every girl learn how to whip out a pistol and defend herself if need be. Women do not shoot very often unless there is good reason for doing so. There would be fewer assaults upon women were they known to be well prepared for such emergencies. The frightful number of these sad and savage events suggests a stringent remedy. A bullet of prevention in such a case is worth a ton of the rope of revenge. We will adopt Plato's idea of a republic where every man and woman shall be capable of effective self-defense so that should war come we may not "perish miserably."

MALINGERING AND DESERTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Judging from my experience of fourteen years, seven of which were spent afloat or ashore, among sailors and soldiers, I must say that the first lieutenant and assistant surgeons, U.S.A., whose "Notes on Malingering," appear in the March number of the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons, either has an acute power of detecting fraud, or he has been pestered with more than his share of "beats" and malingerers. As a rule I found that sailors, those of the merchant marine in particular, are more prone to malingering than soldiers. Again, an absolute malingeringer, one who builds his case upon a fanciful foundation, I found to be a rare avis. Usually a malingeringer has some real trouble, the symptoms of which, either through design or some psychic cause, he exaggerates to suit the circumstances. While admitting that malingering exists, that malingeringers are contemptible members of society, and that all lawful measures should be employed in their detection, yet great care must be exercised lest we make fatal mistakes. The proper course to follow in the case of a malingeringer, it seems to me, would be to administer a remedy indicated by the real trouble complained of. As a rule this trouble is usually a vague one, presenting no objective symptoms. A "Wake-Robin" prescription often cures such cases in an incredibly short time. This is a remedy of which quinine in solution and several bitter tonics are the component parts. While beneficial rather than injurious, it is not appetizing, and after trying it the patient will return to duty satisfied that he has not bluffed the doctor, and yet his pride will not have been sufficiently stung by his defeat as to drive him to desert.

I condemn all measures which are either cruel, humiliating to the patients, or that savor of quackery. The former injures the soldier, not only in his body, but in his spirit as well; and if there be one thing to be preserved intact in the Army it is the spirit and pride of the soldier. The latter injures the doctor, not only in the eyes of laymen, but also in those of his professional brethren. The examples given by the doctor are the following:

Case I. A soldier, following a fall from a horse, complained of pain, swelling, redness, muscular contraction of the left hand, causing flexion of the fingers and loss of power in this member. The doctor describes his treatment thus: "The wardmaster procured a tub of

cold water, placed him in it, after tying his well arm to his body and told him that if he wished he could use his paralyzed arm with which to help himself out. This he did in less than five minutes. The other patients in the ward ridiculed him to such an extent that he deserted the next night before charges could be prepared against him." Without discussing the therapeutic value of a cold plunge in nervous complaints, I will remark that the manner in which the treatment was applied was surrounded with so much cruelty and humiliation that the patient deserted, as might have been expected.

Case II. A soldier presented a sprained knee, which the doctor mistook either for a hysterical joint or malingering. He told the patient that a cartilage had slipped in his joint and that an operation would cure him. In addition to a palpable misrepresentation of facts, the doctor practised deceit in making an incision through the skin only, over the knee, which he immediately sewed up, without ever opening the joint and removing the loose cartilage (which was not there). The patient was then returned to duty, undoubtedly happy to have gotten off so easy. A wiser course to follow in such cases is to apply the thermo-cautery to the knee, since this is a recognized therapeutic measure that benefits a hysterical joint as well as an inflamed one.

Case III. "Acute muscular rheumatism of lumbar and cervical muscles" with "exquisite pain." This soldier "was told that his kidneys were probably bad, and that an operation was advisable to expose them in view of their removal if diseased. His back was scrubbed up with an extra stiff brush by a willing and muscular hospital corps man, and a bichloride dressing was applied. . . . The next day he complained he was no better; . . . his back was scrubbed again, and acupuncture of the lumbar muscles performed with a four-inch needle of large caliber in a conscientious manner. The following day he was returned to duty with the honors of war, having proved his 'nerve' and the absence of disease." While acupuncture is a treatment for lumbago, the statement to the patient that his kidneys would have to be exposed to view, and perhaps removed (which is equal to a sentence of death), for rheumatism of the muscles of the neck and back, looks more like quackery than the honest practice of medicine. Moreover, the mental anguish the patient must have experienced in spite of his "nerve," while being prepared in a rough manner for operation and the subsequent acupuncture, are sufficient causes to justify desertion. The return of the patient to duty is no evidence of the absence of disease, the soldier being evidently of the opinion that the treatment was worse than the disease.

Case IV. A soldier "complained of severe lachrymation, burning of eyes and inability to read music." This case was diagnosed malingering because the ophthalmoscope and the test glasses revealed no organic changes in the retina and no errors of refraction. This soldier, as treatment or punishment, it is not stated, was compelled to remain in bed eight days with his eyes bandaged, and therefore in total darkness, and was then "returned to duty with a brief but emphatic statement of the opinion the writer had of his poor attempt to deceive such scientific instruments as a box of test lenses and an ophthalmoscope."

A patient with a perfectly sound retina and no errors of refraction may yet be so troubled with lachrymation and burning of the eyes, by reason of an inflammation or irritation of the eye lids or bulbar conjunctiva due to any cause, say a few grains of black pepper, and be for a while unable to see distinctly, and much less to read music or even to recognize an assistant surgeon, without being a malingeringer. Moreover, an ophthalmoscope and test lenses are one thing, and the ability to properly make use of them is another.

Case V. A soldier "was brought in from the target on a stretcher, apparently unconscious, his mouth and face covered with foam, eyes tightly closed, breathing labored, pulse and temperature normal, convulsions of right arm and leg. . . . I ordered the attendant to get the restraint apparatus ready; . . . he remained on starvation diet the remainder of the day in spite of his protestations, and was returned to duty the following morning. This was the most barefaced case of malingering I have ever witnessed. . . ."

I have witnessed identical cases which are hysterio-epilepsy, and not malingering. After the epileptic symptoms subside, the hysterical ones persist for some time. Every physician knows that hysterical patients always try to impress one with the belief that they are very ill, and that they seek sympathy. Hystero-epilepsy is an ailment which requires in its treatment firmness on the part of the physician, but it is not malingering and should not be treated as such, and much less reported to the detriment of the sufferer.

In civil life a patient ill used as some of these soldiers have been, could find redress in a civil action for damages, or at least he would be at liberty to refuse to submit to the treatment suggested by the doctor, or even to resist *manu militari*, any threat on the part of the surgeon to punch his back with a four-inch needle of large caliber. In the Army, on the other hand, the soldier, hindered by the Articles of War (which should protect him), must accept the prescribed treatment under penalty of a court-martial; he cannot remonstrate with the doctor, lest he be held for insubordination or rebellion; he cannot escape the ridicule and humiliation heaped upon him by reason of an erroneous diagnosis made by a young physician, and by the radical measures too apt to be adopted by a newly made and intolerant medical officer flushed with authority and command. There remains but desertion for the suffering and humiliated soldier, and this course was followed by at least one of the doctor's patients.

These remarks are not made with any spirit of hostility to the Medical Department, for which I entertain the warmest sympathy. They are based on my experience with sailors and soldiers; and without wishing to give myself undue praise, I can truthfully say that I have been uniformly successful in handling my men, not only maintaining discipline and checking any tendency to malingering, but also in winning the good will and affection of my patients. My secret was simply careful study of the cases, a liberal mind, and an abundance of kindness, all of which are not incompatible with rank, dignity and discipline. If a medical officer wants to be successful in a ward he must above all be a doctor. *Plus fait douceur que violence.*

As a check on any further cruel treatment of suspected malingeringers by inexperienced medical officers, it would be well, I believe, if the purely medical duties of the assistant surgeons receive at least as much attention on the part of their superiors as the monthly reports do. While the paper work is considered to be of the utmost importance, the professional duties are of far greater import to the Service in general and to the patient in particular. While I say so as to the malingeringer, I will warn beardless assistant surgeons not to sit in judgment

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on helpless patients with the sternness of the inquisitors
of old, and above all, while carried away by their zeal
in singling out malingers, not to resort to diagnostic
methods which, by their cruelty, would have gladdened
the hearts of the ancient persecutors of heretics.

CRITIC.

INTERPRETATIONS OF REVISED INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, U.S. ARMY, 1904.

Copyright, 1905, by W. C. and F. P. Church.

J. M. W. asks: Is it admissible to execute the movement
"load" from the position of "present arms"? Answer:
Load may be executed from any position when necessary.
Under ordinary conditions it would not be advisable nor
in keeping with the Drill Regulations.

E. A. asks: A says that it is proper to retain the right
hand on the bolt handle of the Krag after the command
"open chambers," according to revised drill regulations.
B says that the hand should be carried to the heel of
the piece as before, and that the new order refers only
to the new Springfield rifle. Who is right? Answer: The
right hand retains grasp of bolt handle. A is correct.

J. C. W.—Par. 9, Army Regulations, as you state, fixes
the rank of company quartermaster sergeants with other
sergeants according to date of appointment, and in the
Army this rule must of course be followed. Militia or-
ganizations, however, are not governed wholly by Army
regulations, and most of them rank their quartermaster
sergeants next after the first sergeant. Again on Page
62, D.R., the quartermaster sergeant is listed next to
first sergeant, which leads many to suppose that he ranks
accordingly. Par. 589 referred to in your letter, in our
opinion, bearing on detachments or reliefs under arms,
means that they would execute "eyes right" to all officers.
This is the custom on Governors Island, and at a
number of other posts.

B. H. P. asks: (1) Is it proper to use any of the signals
described in Par. 19 while drilling in close order? (2)
Does the first sentence in Par. 23 apply only to men
actually deployed as skirmishers? May not men in line
of squads and sections march and stand at ease if
drilling in extended order movements? (3) Position of
aim—standing, kneeling and prone—what should be done
with left hand? I assume that it should be retained at
the balance, but the text (Par. 139) says nothing, and
position is different in all three pictures. (4) Par. 207:
"At second command," etc. Is this not incorrect? What
earthly good will it do for the chief of right platoon to
command: 1, forward; 2, guide left, after the captain has
put everything in motion with his command march? (5)
Company has been drilling in close order, and commands
indicated here are given. Does not close order drill
cease and extended order drill commence at command of
execution given by captain? (6) Par. 265 is more obscure
than any paragraph in the book. At whose command—
and which one—do the odd numbered companies take the
position of load? When do the even numbered ones
take the position of load? Pieces are supposed to be
loaded and locked, but kindly suppose them not loaded,
how to fire by company; please give commands of major,
etc. (7) Par. 532: In hooking up scabbard it is found
necessary to twist it either away from or towards the
body; which is correct? Answers: (1) The use of signals,
as per Par. 19, for drill purposes would be allowable, but
not advisable. (2) Yes. (3) The position of the left hand
depends upon the conformation of the man, but should
follow as closely to the positions in Plates 37, 38 and 39
as possible. (4) The word "second" in fourth line of
Par. 207 should read "first." (5) Yes. (6) The commands of
the majors are given in Par. 265. If not loaded all of the
captains would give the necessary commands to load, and
in a battalion of four companies numbers one and three
would fire immediately and as nearly at the same time as
circumstances will permit. When the captains of com-
panies two and four see the pieces of the company on
their right resume the position of load they give neces-
sary commands for firing. The odd numbered companies
likewise wait for the even numbered companies to fire
and resume the load, and so on until the designated
number of volleys have been fired by each company. (7)
Towards the body.

SOLDIER writes: The modifications of the old In-
fantry Drill Regulations, Page 29, provided that at guard
mounting the non-commissioned officers should bring the
piece to the right shoulder at the command "non-com-
missioned officers" by the adjutant. Infantry Drill Reg-
ulations, 1904, Par. 59, is silent in this respect. Do the
non-commissioned officers come to the right shoulder at
the same time that the officer of the guard comes to the
carry saber (at the command "center"), or do they exe-
cute the movement at the command "march" under
General Rules, Par. 54? Answer: During guard mount,
at the command "non-commissioned officers front and
center," the non-commissioned officers do not move the
piece until command march, when it is executed as pro-
vided for in Section 9, Par. 54, D.R.

F. M. writes: I respectfully beg to differ with a de-
cision given in your paper Feb. 11, 1905, in answer to F.
M. The commanding officers and his superiors, the
colors and armed bodies only are entitled to the "eyes
right." Please consult Par. 589, Revised Drill Regula-
tions and publish interpretation thereof. Answer: Par.
589, D.R., has no bearing on reliefs or small detachments
under command of non-commissioned officer. Eyes right
(or left) would be omitted if not armed.

W. P. D. asks: In extended order when a company or
platoon is drawn up in line of squads, and the com-
mand assemble is given, how is the assembly executed?
Does the corporal lead his men by the flank, or is the
squad assembled by the commands right (or left) turn
incline to the right (or left), etc., given by the corporal?
Answer: The company or platoon is assembled by march-
ing either "by the flank" or "turning."

W. S. S.—Referring to Infantry Drill Regulations, U.
S.A., 1904, regarding the drum major, Page 183, thirty-
first line: "The drum major before making his report at
parade," etc. This seems to read wrong, referring to
Page 157, nineteenth line: "Drum major prior to the
parade." Answer: The eleventh paragraph, Page 183, is
unmistakably an oversight.

W. H. P. asks: (1) Company marching in double time
in column of squads; to form in line and march in

double time, to the right or left? (2) Has position of
quartermaster sergeant in line been changed since the
new regulations were issued? Answer: (1) Squads right
(left) march; full step, march, guide right (left). (2)
The quartermaster sergeant is posted as a sergeant, ac-
cording to date of warrant as compared with the other
duty sergeants of his company.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no
particular time can be given for replies. We do not
answer questions by mail.

S.J.A.—No orders have yet been issued for the 15th
Infantry to proceed to the Philippines, and therefore
it is impossible to answer your question until orders
are issued. Apply to your C.O., through the channel.
Regarding re-enlistment, the chances are that you could
enlist as you desire.

SUBSISTENCE.—You had better apply to the auditor
for the War Department, stating the facts of your
case.

M. C. A.—The joint Army and Navy maneuvers begin
early in June. The orders we have previously published
in relation thereto direct that officers report to their re-
spective stations not later than June 1.

N. G. S. M.—There is no such rank for an enlisted man
in the Army as "post engineer." An enlisted man might
be detailed to some special duty around a simple engine,
but any extensive plant would require the service of a
civilian engineer. A ration is three meals. If you have
a copy of the Army Regulations in your armory consult
it for the component parts of the Army ration. Apply
at the Army headquarters in your city for further in-
formation as to position of engineer at a post.

J. W. W.—Your application for a medal, and your ap-
plication for leave to go abroad as a retired soldier should
be addressed to the Military Secretary, War Department,
Washington, D.C. You would receive your pay abroad
at such address as you desired.

C. W. N.—Be more explicit in your question. Is the
party you want information about in the 3d Cavalry, or
3d Infantry?

F. E. E.—The table of pay and allowances is given in
the Register of the Army, and it would require too much
space for us to reproduce it here. You might be able
to secure a copy of the Army Register by making appli-
cation to the Military Secretary at Washington, D.C.

BORN.

BRANCH.—At Fort Wood, N.Y., March 26, 1905, to Con-
tract Surg. Frederick D. Branch, U.S.A., and Mrs. Branch,
a son.

DORCY.—At the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Friday,
March 24, 1905, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Ben Holladay,
Dorcy, 4th Cav., a son, Laurence.

LINDSEY.—At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 29, 1905,
a son to the wife of Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th U.S.
Cav.

SMITH.—At West Point, N.Y., March 28, 1905, to Capt.
William R. Smith, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith, a daughter.

MARRIED.

CONRY-WHITE.—At the Palace hotel, San Francisco,
Cal., March 28, 1905, Lieut. Charles F. Conry, 10th U.S.
Inf., and Miss White.

FISHER-KANE.—At Washington, D.C., April 5, 1905,
Miss Amy Frothingham Kane, youngest daughter of
Chaplain James J. Kane, U.S.N., retired, to Dr. James
Grant Fisher.

KRAFT-EVERSFIELD.—At Beltsville, Md., March 27,
1905, Mr. Frederick A. Kraft and Miss Mary Herbert
Eversfield, niece of the late Medical Director Charles
Eversfield, U.S.N., who died in October, 1873.

MEADOR-CUYLER.—At Albany, N.Y., April 5, 1905,
Lieut. Robert L. Meador, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Eliza-
beth Douglas Cuyler.

MORENO-FIELD.—At San Juan, P.R., March 27, 1905,
Miss Margaret Bell Field and Lieut. Aristides Moreno,
28th U.S. Inf.

DIED.

BISCOE.—At Pensacola, Fla., April 4, 1905, Henry L.
Biscoe, father of Paymr. Harry P. Biscoe, U.S.N., and
Lieut. Earl Biscoe, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

BRADLEY.—At Grangeville, Idaho, March 28, 1905, of
typhoid fever, Mrs. Ethel Graham Bradley, wife of Mr.
Lawson G. Bradley, and daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W.
H. Roberts, U.S.R. Cutter Service.

BROWN.—At Fort McHenry, Md., March 31, 1905, Mal-
colm Charest Brown, son of Chaplain and Mrs. Henry A.
Brown, aged three years, three months, and eight days.

COLLINS.—At Dorchester, Mass., March 31, 1905, Col.
Edward Collins, U.S.A., retired, in his eighty-first year.

CRAMER.—At East Orange, N.J., April 4, 1905, Mrs.
Mary Frances Grant Cramer, youngest sister of the late
Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

DRULEY.—At San Carlos Indian Agency, Arizona Ter-
ritory, March 27, 1905, Richard S. Druley, brother-in-law
of Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A.

HAWKINS.—Aphra M. Hawkins, wife of Willis B.
Hawkins, of Brooklyn, died on March 18 at Liberty, N.Y.
She was the sister of Mrs. E. T. Grumley, and mother of
Mrs. Guy Godfrey.

LINDSEY.—At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 31, 1905,
Mrs. Hanna B. Lindsey, wife of Capt. Julian R. Lindsey,
15th U.S. Cav.

McGILL.—At Schuylcr, Va., March 2, of acute Bright's
disease, Dr. Samuel McGill. He was father to Capt. J. F.
McGill, of the U.S.M.O., and was an eminent physician in
Virginia.

McKEANY.—At Washington, D.C., March 29, 1905, Caro-
line M. McKeaney, wife of 1st Sergt. Joseph D. McKeaney,
4th Co., Coast Artillery, U.S.A.

STILES.—At Dayton, Ky., March 17, 1905, Harry P.
Stiles, oldest son of the late Henry L. and Margaret A.
Stiles, and brother of Mrs. Adams, wife of Col. H. H.
Adams, 5th U.S. Inf.

WARD.—At Denver, Col., March 27, 1905, Mrs. Alice
Talbot Ward, wife of Thomas Ward, and mother of
Lieut. Ralph T. Ward, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

FORT SNEILING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., April 1, 1905.

Parades will begin on Monday, April 3, at this post.
On Wednesday there will be regimental parade in full
dress. On Tuesdays and Thursdays there will be bat-
talion parade.

Capt. T. J. Carr, 20th Inf., has been placed in charge
of the post baseball team. Several bookings for games
have been made with cities in close proximity to the post.
Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno are expected to arrive
at this post on Monday. Lieutenant Moreno has only
recently joined the 28th Infantry, having been stationed
at Porto Rico. They will be the guests of Lieut. and
Mrs. S. G. Talbot before taking their quarters.

Col. Owen J. Smith, 28th Inf., who has been ill for the
past two weeks, has returned to duty, and is in command
of the regiment and post.

The officers and ladies of the post gave an informal
dance on Wednesday evening. Mrs. S. E. Allen enter-
tained at dinner during the week. Miss Wood, of St.
Paul, entertained at dinner this week in honor of Miss
Mathews.

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THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 30, 1905.

An informal hop was given last Friday evening by the
officers of the post, and notwithstanding the fact of its
being Lent, the hop room was well filled by the Army
people and their guests from town, and the dance was
voted a very jolly one.

Capt. and Mrs. Jones, who have recently returned from
the Philippines, are spending a week or ten days in San
Francisco as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Landers,
their cousins. Capt. C. H. McKinstry, C.E., is in the
city on leave.

Capt. Willis Ulline, 15th Inf., from Monterey, is at the
Presidio acting as counsel for 1st Lieut. Frank S. Burr,
15th Inf., who is being examined for retirement on ac-
count of physical disability.

The field day on Friday was a very good one, and on
account of the mud on the post athletic grounds, was
held in front of the general hospital. The mounted relay
race, the most interesting event, was won by Troop G,
4th Cav., Troop H coming in second.

There has been an unusual number of burials during
this last week, thirty-four bodies being interred on Fri-
day and sixteen on Tuesday.

Brig. Gen. James Biddle, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs.
Biddle, are spending a few weeks at the Hotel Pleas-
anton in town, and are being quite largely entertained.
Major Gen. W. R. Shafter, retired, has come to San
Francisco for a few days from his ranch at Bakersfield,
and his visits are always heartily welcomed by his nu-
merous friends here.

Mrs. Charles Austin Coolidge entertained the Army
Ladies' Card Club on Tuesday afternoon.

The Presidio baseball team played the "Spauldings" on
Saturday afternoon and came off with flying colors,
the score being 6-3 in their favor. They were not so fortunate
on Tuesday, however. The team went to Palo Alto to
play the Stanford University boys, and was badly beaten,
the score being 9 to 2.

Lieut. Richard H. Sutherland, Phil. Scouts, is critically
ill at the general hospital, and the doctors fear he may
not recover.

Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, 8th Cav., has been in the city for
some days and expects to sail for the Philippines to-
morrow.

The departure of Mrs. Lyster and her daughter, Mrs.
Rutherford, for Walla Walla, is very much regretted by
the whole post. They have been visiting Dr. Nystrer for
some time. Mrs. Nystrer, however, expects to visit her
son again a little later in the year.

The evening card club met at the quarters of Lieut.
and Mrs. Fred L. Perry on Tuesday. The game played
was five hundred, and everyone had a most delightful
time, the prizes being won by Miss Jewell, Miss Schenck,
Captain Moore and Lieutenant Edwards.

The battalion of Philippine Scouts, Major W. H. John-
ston commanding, arrived from the East on Tuesday,
and are now in camp at the Presidio, expecting to sail
for the Philippines on the Thomas to-morrow.

Lieut. E. P. Rockhill, asst. surg., who has been granted
a month's sick leave, with his wife left for Redlands
yesterday, where they expect to visit the doctor's mother,
Mrs. Taylor.

Lieut. C. F. Cox, 11th Cav., aide to Gen. Francis Moore,
escorted Dr. W. Seward Webb and his party in an auto-
mobile trip round the Presidio on Tuesday morning.

Capt. D. J. Rumbough and his family moved out to the
post yesterday and have gone into the adobe quarters
which Lieut. and Mrs. L. E. Edwards have been occupy-
ing. Captain Rumbough has been placed in command of
Section B of the fire command of the Coast Artillery at
the Presidio. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards are staying with
Capt. G. F. White temporarily until there shall be a
vacant set of quarters.

The Rev. Professor Allison, of the Pacific Theological
Seminary, Berkeley, preached in the Protestant chapel on
Sunday evening.

Lieut. Joseph V. Kunzlik, 9th Cav., arrived from Jef-
ferson Barracks yesterday with forty-eight recruits for
the field batteries. He is being heartily welcomed, as he
was very popular during his station here with his reg-
iment. Col. A. C. Girard, assistant surgeon general, has
returned from his eastern trip.

Lieut. C. F. Conry, 10th Inf., was married to Miss
White on Tuesday evening at the Palace hotel.

Mrs. Brooks is visiting her sister, Mrs. Gowan, wife of
Capt. J. B. Gowan, 10th Inf., at the Presidio.

The Y.M.C.A. at the Presidio had a Kansas night on
Tuesday, entertaining chiefly the soldiers of the 8th
Cavalry who have just come from Fort Riley. The
decorations of the room were sunflowers, and the evening
was spent very pleasantly with music and games.

Lieut. J. M. Kelso, 13th Inf., has been discharged from
the general hospital, although not yet completely re-
covered from his illness.

Miss Florence Sage is expected to-morrow at Fort Mc-
Dowell, where she is to spend a month with her uncle,
Major William Black, who commands the depot of re-
cruits and casuals.

KEY WEST.

Key West, Fla., March 30, 1905.

After the departure of the Coast Squadron for Guan-
tanamo on Jan. 25, Key West was again thrown upon its
own resources; but card parties at the barracks and at
La Bria prevented social stagnation.

Mrs. Merriam, wife of Capt. Henry M. Merriam, Art.
Corps, entertained in honor of Gen. and Mrs. H. C. Mer-
riam, who have passed part of the winter with their son.
During their stay General Merriam, who is an enthusiastic
fisherman, distinguished himself by landing the largest
swordfish that had, up to that time, been caught in these
waters, as chronicled in a recent issue of the Army and
Navy Journal. Since then, however, one has been se-
cured measuring eighteen feet, the record being twenty
feet.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., retired, Mr. and Mrs.
Ward were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. R. Ward
during February. They made a brief visit to Havana
before returning north.

The U.S.A.P. Armistead, under command of Capt.
Lloyd England, A.C., has been laying mines and planting

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torpedoes with unexampled industry and apparently satisfactory results. Major Arthur Murray, from Fort Totten, visited the scene of action recently, at which time he was the guest of Col. Walter Howe at the barracks.

The wireless telegraph at the naval station began experimental operations on Feb. 11 and was successful in establishing communications with New York, Chicago and Kansas City. Pensacola has, however, proved elusive, due, it is thought, to some fault in placing the ground plate. Better results are speedily anticipated.

Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses, U.S.N., reported in Washington Feb. 21 for examination for promotion to captain, and is now receiving the congratulations of his friends.

The detachment of marines, commanded by Lieut. Eli T. Fryer, part of which had been for nearly two years stationed at Dry Tortugas, was relieved on March 13 by a detachment under Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea. Mrs. Fryer, who has been her husband's companion for over a year and added much to the cheerfulness of this remote station by her charming personality, preceded Lieutenant Fryer by several days, joining her parents, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. B. Smith, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

One event of social importance which occurred in March, was the arrival of Col. Robert M. Thompson, so well known throughout the Service as a warm friend of the Navy, on his houseboat, the "Everglades." Mrs. Thompson accompanied him, also Mr. and Mrs. Church, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Barrett, of Kentucky, and Mr. I. Fred Pierson, of New York, brevet brigadier general, U.S.V. They entertained charmingly during their all too brief stay, and left both old and new friends mourning their departure.

Four torpedo-boat destroyers, the Hull, Truxtun, Worden and Macdonough, under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston, arrived on March 24 to coal and attend to some slight repairs before joining the Battleship Squadron at Pensacola. They proved to be advance guards of the Coast Squadron, which arrived early on the morning of March 25, just two months from the date of departure.

At 1:30 of that day Rear Admiral Sands hauled down his flag with appropriate ceremonies, and Rear Admiral Dickinson assumed command of the squadron. As the departing admiral left the Texas at 9 p.m., the band played "Home, Sweet Home," while officers and men lined the rail and gave three hearty cheers; a slight but sincere expression of the respect and admiration universally felt throughout the squadron for Admiral Sands.

Sunday the men had liberty and owned the town, while

on Monday coaling began, preparatory to the departure of the squadron for Pensacola on March 29.

A great game of baseball was played on Saturday, March 25, at Key West Barracks, between the Artillery team and one from the battleship Texas. It took eleven innings to decide the contest, which resulted in a victory for the soldiers by the score of 4 to 3. The brilliant base running of Hendley, the Artillery short-stop, who made the winning run, was a feature of the game.

One company of Coast Artillery from this post, the 11th, Capt. P. R. Ward, has been ordered to take part in the joint Army and Navy exercises.

The 9th band, A.C., has been ordered to Fort DeSoto for duty for one month, and will leave this post April 4.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., April 2, 1905.

The 1st Battalion of the 30th Infantry leaves Fort Crook Tuesday morning, April 4, for Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for target practice. The battalion will march, making its first stop in Omaha, camping at the quartermaster's store house there. The battalion consists of about 240 men and eleven commissioned officers, Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld in command until the return from Fort Niobrara of Major George R. Cecil. Fort Des Moines by the shortest railway route is 141 miles from Omaha. Col. E. B. Pratt and Major George R. Cecil are absent at Fort Niobrara, Neb., where they will remain until the completion of the Kirkman trial.

Dr. Albert Fensch, of Army headquarters, Department of the Missouri, leaves in a month for the Philippines. He will take one son, Francis, with him. The other children and Mrs. Fensch will remain in Omaha. Mr. Jack Hoffacher, whose ranch is near Valentine, Neb., was the guest over Sunday of Lieut. G. B. Sharon.

After an informal hop, Friday evening of last week, Miss Kathleen Cecil entertained with the chafing dish for Miss Muriel Hill, of Indianapolis.

On Thursday night, Capt. Frank Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, Miss Muriel Hill, Mrs. H. Percy Silver, Lieuts. Albin L. Clark, Dwight B. Lawton, and J. P. Drouillard attended "Parsifal," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Omaha auditorium. On Friday night Lucia de Lammermoor was presented. Those attending from Fort Crook were Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, Capt. and Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall, Capt. Charles W. Castle, Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, Miss Mercedes Lowe, Miss Mercedes Bell, Mrs. H. Percy Silver, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. George R. Cecil, Miss Cecil, Lieuts. J. P. Drouillard, Jacob Wuest, Stuart A. Howard, Albin L. Clark and Dwight B. Lawton.

Lieut. James M. Little returned to this garrison the first of the week, after several days' absence en route to Fort Des Moines by wagon. Lieutenant Little went ahead of the 1st Battalion to arrange the camping places. The roads were so impassable he was compelled to abandon the wagon and go by rail.

On Monday evening a farewell hop will be given, previous to the departure of the 1st Battalion for Fort Des Moines.

Mrs. Guy G. Palmer and children, Dorothy and Alice, left for Salt Lake City, Utah, yesterday morning, where they will visit Mrs. Palmer's relatives. Mrs. Hansford L. Threlkeld and small son, Tom, left for Kentucky Friday. Mrs. Lindsay P. Rucker has gone to Texas, where she will visit relatives during Lieutenant Rucker's absence at target practice.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 31, 1905.

The departure of the 19th Infantry for the Philippines begins to-day, as a number of the ladies of the regiment go on board the Buford this afternoon to avoid the confusion when the troops embark to-morrow. The regiment will assemble at the Burnside street bridge at nine a.m. to-morrow, and escorted by the 3d Infantry, O.N.G., and Battery A, O.N.G., will parade through the streets of Portland until 10:30, when they will march aboard the Buford, which is under orders to sail at noon. Mayor Williams, the City Council, Generals Summers and Beebe, will review the regiment from a stand in the courtyard of the Hotel Portland.

Capt. Edward Walton, 19th Inf., has just finished putting in a complete fire alarm system in the barracks, which on trial this week proved to be satisfactory in

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every way, and will greatly lessen the danger of fires in the future.

Brig. Gen. Alfred C. Girard, asst. surg. general, retired, visited the Barracks Wednesday, and during his stay made a thorough inspection of the new hospital, which he pronounced one of the best on the coast.

Col. John Kenzie, retired, inspected Co. G, N.G.W., on Tuesday.

Proposals will be advertised to-morrow for 33,000,000 pounds of coal and 65,000 cords of wood for all the posts in the department.

On Wednesday Mrs. Constant Williams entertained several of her friends at luncheon. Thursday Mrs. Fred W. Sladen gave a tea, and in the evening a farewell hop to the 19th Infantry was given by the officers of the staff, Artillery and 14th Infantry. There were several guests from Portland.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 3, 1905.

Mrs. Grote, wife of Capt. W. F. Grote, 18th Inf., returned last week from an extended visit with friends in Wheaton, Ill. Capt. Alexander Sholl, a member of the Illinois State Board of Appraisers, was the guest of Warden McClaughry, of the Federal prison, over Sunday. His home is at Quincy, Ill.

The regular target practice for this season will commence April 16 and end July 15. The outdoor drills of the two batteries of Field Artillery will begin this week.

Chaplain Axton, 18th Inf., is soon to deliver a lecture with stereopticon views on the Philippines in the Congregational Church in the city.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anna Evanson, of Leavenworth, and Lieut. Frank H. Kalde, 8th U.S. Inf., stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Miss Evanson at one time lived at the post, her father being in the employ of the Government at Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. McCormick, wife of Major Loyd S. McCormick, left Friday for a visit with relatives in Chicago. Mrs. Wallace, wife of Capt. William Wallace, 7th Inf., of Little Rock, Ark., is the guest of Miss Sybil Harvey and Miss Lena Keller. Mrs. George C. Martin and baby will arrive this week to join Captain Martin, 18th Inf. Mrs.

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Martin has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Eugene Davis, of Petersburg, Va., for several months, during which time Captain Martin was stationed with his regiment at Cebu, P.I. Mrs. William Austin will arrive shortly from Walla, Walla, Wash., on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Atund.

The fourth set of lieutenants' quarters, opposite the electric line depot, was turned over to the quartermaster Thursday, by Major McCarthy, constructing quartermaster. It is expected that all buildings now in the course of construction, with the exception of the three lieutenants' quarters near the Officers' Club and the two additions to the new hospital, will be completed during the month of May.

The ball grounds on the West End parade are being put in excellent condition.

Among those who were here for examinations for second lieutenancy in the Regular Army, who left for their stations, Saturday afternoon, were 1st Sergt. Robert Blain, 11th Cav.; Sergt. Luther Felkner, 11th Cav.; Q.M. Sergt. Joachim Thode, 11th Cav.; Corp. Charles W. Harlow, G.R.S., Coast Art., and Corp. Jesse W. Boyd, 11th Inf. Those who will remain here with the 18th Infantry are Corp. Ira Longenecker, Co. H, 18th Inf.; Corp. Lawrence C. Mohl, Co. K, 6th Inf., and Pvt. Leonidas Coyle, Co. M, 18th Inf.

Major D. E. McCarthy was chosen as the representative of the Leavenworth Lodge of Elks, to the Grand Lodge meeting in Buffalo in June. Major McCarthy has been exalted ruler of the Leavenworth Lodge for the past year.

Miss Ruth Atund, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Austin, of Walla Walla, Wash., for several months is expected home this week. Miss Atund is well known at the post, Leavenworth having been her home for some time.

Lieut. Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, Chief Q.M. of the Department of Missouri, will be the guest of friends here, for a short time, during the present month.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., April 3, 1905.

While the exact date of the departure of the two companies of the 9th Infantry from this post to San Francisco has not been announced, preparations are being steadily pushed for the leaving. The two companies here will have to be in San Francisco in time to join the regiment when it sails on May 1. This will make their departure from Fort Thomas about the middle of April.

Burt Claggert, a prisoner who last January made his escape from this post by throwing coal dust in the eyes of the guard, has surrendered to the military authorities at Columbus Barracks, and will be sent to this post for trial. The other prisoner was apprehended some time ago.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of Cincinnati will hold its next meeting on April 5 when Captain Flemming will read a paper on "The Battle of Shiloh as a Private Saw It." Applications for membership by Capt. William Roby, Stanton Weaver and William McCay Norris will be acted upon. The following new members were elected at the previous meeting: William Cole Hillman, of Toledo, Ohio; Robert Henry Lewis, Cleveland; Charles DuVal Roberts, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; George William Billow, Akron; Edward Stockwell Ludlow, Cleveland, and Frank Greenville Tallidge, Cincinnati. Chaplain O. J. Nave is nominated for the chaplain of the organization. Capt. H. H. Hatch and J. D. Foley have notified the Legion they are not candidates for the offices of recorder and registrar, respectively.

The name that has been selected for the new \$100,000 hotel, which is now nearing completion, opposite the post, is the "Altamont." There are sixty rooms in the Altamont, which will open about the middle of June.

First Sergt. Mathias Allger, recently retired from Co. D, 2d Inf., at Fort Logan, is visiting old friends here, where the 2d Infantry was stationed for quite a while, and will make his future home in Cincinnati.

Lieut. Louis Schindel, 6th Inf., writes his brother, Attorney Randolph Schindel, of Cincinnati, of the safe arrival of the regiment at Honolulu, on its way to the Philippines. The voyage, however, was tempestuous and Lieutenant Schindel writes that he was seasick for the first time, having made four previous voyages to and from the islands, without a twinge.

The President has appointed Daniel H. Torrey, son of Major Zerah W. Torrey and grandson of Col. Daniel Huston, both officers of the old 6th Regiment when stationed at Fort Thomas, to a cadetship at West Point.

Mrs. Johnston, wife of Major W. H. Johnston, commanding the 1st Battalion of Philippine Scouts, recently stationed at this post, will reside at St. Louis, Mo., while her husband is on duty in the Philippines.

On Friday evening, the Fort Thomas Social Club gave

a dance in the post gymnasium. The whole country side turned out for the hop, and all seemed to have a delightful time.

The soldiers easily defeated the "Christ Church" team in the first game of the season on the military diamond at this post on Saturday afternoon. Rose, in the box for the warriors, pitched in his old time form. Score 12 to 1.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 3, 1905.

Col. S. R. Whitall, the post commander, left the post on sick leave this week. The colonel has been in poor health for some time, and his friends are hoping that the rest will be of benefit to him.

A first-class cinder track has been made on the lower part of the parade ground, and will be used in connection with the regular monthly field day sports. Heretofore races have been held in the drill hall and were very unsatisfactory owing to the shortness of the distance and the difficulty of turning the corners.

On muster day an unfortunate accident occurred at the Artillery guardhouse. One of the guard was cleaning his revolver, preparatory to inspection, when it was discharged, the bullet striking Private Clark, 14th Battery, in the abdomen and lodging somewhere in the intestines. Dr. Bratton, attending surgeon at department headquarters in Chicago, was telegraphed for, and with Dr. Morrow, the post surgeon, an operation was performed and the bullet removed. Private Clark stood the operation well, and stands a good chance of recovery.

Capt. L. B. Simonds returned from a leave in the East last week, and reports a very pleasant time. Several people from Chicago were out for the hop last week, among them being Judge Grosscup and Miss Dudley. Miss Virginia Eskridge spent several days with relatives in Chicago last week.

Mrs. W. B. Gracie had a bad fall last week and slightly injured her knee, which has been troubling her for several years.

A number of changes of quarters took place this week: Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Hobson moved from the club to house No. 24, on the third loop; Dr. Marrow from the club to house No. 3, on the first loop; Captains Keller and McNab from the club to house No. 7 on the first loop; Dr. Mabry and wife and Dr. Griffin and wife from houses Nos. 7 and 24, respectively, to the club.

Lieut. Wallace McNamara, 27th Inf., who has been dangerously ill with pneumonia, is recovering rapidly and will soon be able to be about again.

Captain Bates, 27th Inf., who has been enjoying a leave at Fortress Monroe, returned to the post last week. The captain, who is an enthusiastic nimmer, promised to send several brace of duck to various people in the post, but careful inquiry failed to reveal anyone who had received any trophies of the captain's skill. He stoutly maintains, however, that he killed a great many.

Rumor has it that company kitchens are to be built at the post shortly, and the general mess done away with. Both officers and men would be glad to have this done, as general messes are always unsatisfactory. This would also allow the present mess hall to be turned into a gymnasium, a thing sadly needed at this post. With a probable garrison of nearly 1,500 troops, there is at present no gymnasium whatever, the field day sports and athletic work generally being done, with the assistance of what little apparatus the various companies possess, and what can be made by the post quartermaster.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., April 4, 1905.

Miss Helen Miller Gould, the idol of the enlisted men of the Army and Navy, was a visitor at the post on March 31, and was accorded a most enthusiastic reception. Miss Gould arrived at Fort Totten about 7 p.m., accompanied by Mr. William B. Millar, secretary of the International Y.M.C.A. Committee, and they were escorted to the post chapel by Mr. Carl D. Boynton, the local secretary. After an address by Mr. Millar, followed by a distribution of Testaments, the Tee-Lee Quartette from Carona sang a few selections, followed by a song from Miss Mary B. Knowles. The chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity by both officers and enlisted men, and after the services Miss Gould, accompanied by the ladies of the post, received the men in the barracks of the 114th Company, which had been decorated and prepared for the occasion. After arrival at the quarters 1st Sergt. Paul C. Hunt, 8th Co., Coast Art., as a representative of the five companies at the post, presented Miss Gould with a handsome silver loving cup bearing the following inscription: "To Miss Helen Miller Gould, from the enlisted men at Fort Totten, N.Y., with deep appreciation of her interest in the welfare of the soldiers of the United States Army. March 31, 1905." Sergeant Hunt, in presenting the cup, said: "Miss Gould: I have been selected to represent the men of this command. In presenting this loving cup to you, we wish to express our appreciation for the interest you have always taken in the enlisted men of the Army and Navy, thousands of whom would gladly lay down their lives for you." Miss Gould thanked the men for their gift and for their kind expressions. A luncheon was then served, and after remaining a few minutes to shake hands with the soldiers, Miss Gould returned to her home. It was the first visit by Miss Gould to Fort Totten, and she expressed her intention of repeating the visit at a future date.

Capt. H. F. Jackson, A.C., who is attending a special electrical course at the General Electric Company Works at Schenectady, N.Y., was a visitor at the post last week. Lieutenant Symington, U.S.N., was the guest of Captain Davis, A.C., the early part of the week. He is interested in Army mine work, and made an inspection of the methods in vogue at the fort.

Sergt. Post Drake, 101st Company, C.A., was able to celebrate a double birthday on March 28. It was not only the anniversary of his own birth, but his wife on

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that morning presented him with a baby daughter. The little miss and her mother are doing well.

It has been decided to send the 87th and 114th Companies, C.A., to Fort Terry for target practice, instead of to Fort Hancock, as originally intended. The 54th Company will hold its rapid-fire practice here.

Mrs. William H. Lee, mother of Mrs. Edward Carpenter, wife of Captain Carpenter, A.C., is a guest of her daughter.

MALABANG.

Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., Feb. 18, 1905.

There have been monthly post and other contests, including two department infantry competitions at Malabang Island, P.I., for the past twenty months, as prescribed by the Small Arms Firing Regulations, Par. 4.

The Army and Navy Journal, issue of April 23, 1904, described the Malabang range, as constructed by Capt. W. H. Allaire, 23d Inf., now major; by Capt. D. B. Devore, 23d; by Capt. H. B. Crosby, 14th Cav., and by Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav. The last named is the present range officer. All are under the personal supervision of Col. Philip Reade.

The last contest was on Feb. 10, 1905, and was participated in by teams from the following organizations on duty at the station, viz.: Co. A, 23d Inf.; Co. I, 23d Inf.; Troop D, 14th Cav.; Co. K, 23d Inf.; Troop A, 14th Cav.; Troop B, 14th; Co. M, 23d Inf.; Co. L, 23d Inf.; Troop C, 14th Cav. Lieutenants Turner, 23d; Zane, 14th; Keyes, 14th; Hayne, 14th; Lewis and Donaldson, 23d, shot with their teams in the competition.

The events consisted of one score each, slow and rapid fire at 500 yards, and one score at slow fire, 600 yards, thus giving a possibility of seventy-five points to each contestant on a possible aggregate of three hundred and seventy-five to each team.

Appended is the individual composition and score of the winning team:

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Slow Rapid Slow
Turner, Fred H., 2d Lieut., Co. A, 23d Inf.	20	21	22
Trout, Francis, sergt., Co. A, 23d Inf.	20	18	18
Barry, A. W., 1st sergt., Co. A, 23d Inf.	17	17	14
Kimber, Arthur, sergt., Co. A, 23d Inf.	22	10	16
McDonald, Fred, corp., Co. A, 23d Inf.	20	10	16

Some of the contestants were fresh from hikes after Datto Ali.

Following are the results of the expert riflemen's test at this station, this date. Twenty-six sharpshooters, four from the 14th Cav., remainder from Cos. A, I and K, 23d Inf., participated. Greatest possible score, 300; aggregate of shots per contestant, 60:

	A	B	C	D	E
Potter, S., pvt., Co. I, 23d.....	97	53	89	239	79.67
Enloe, B., pvt., Co. I, 23d.....	97	58	69	224	74.67
Gray, A., capt., 14th Cav.....	99	56	55	210	70.
Tyler, F., sergt., Co. A, 23d.....	86	47	74	207	69.
Lauscher, W.F., artfir., Co. I, 23d	79	58	67	204	68.
Turner, F. H., 2d Lieut., 23d.....	93	56	55	204	68.
Howard, G., artfir., Co. K, 23d	100	55	49	204	68.

A, slow; B, timed; C, skirmish; D, aggregate; E, per cent.

It is hoped that the Division Infantry Competition will be held here next April.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
 - (a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
 - (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
 - (a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
 - (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
 - (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
 - (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.
 - (b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen.

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 (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
 5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
 (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
 (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.
 (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.

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Headquarters, Washington, D.C., A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, I, L, in Philippines. Address Manila, K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
 4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, D and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; C, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.
 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.
 7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Myer, Va.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Ordered to Philippines. The 2d Squadron will sail May 1, the 1st on June 1, and the 3d on July 1.
 8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop E, F, G and H, Manila, P.I.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Oklahoma T.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I. The 1st Squadron will sail for Manila on July 1 from San Francisco.
 9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.
 12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Headquarters and 2d Squadron will sail for the United States April 15, and take station at Camp Thomas, Ga. The 1st Squadron will sail June 15, and the 3d Squadron Aug. 15, both taking station at Camp Thomas, Ga.
 13th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to the United States, headquarters and 2d Squadron will sail April 15 and take station at Fort Myer, Va. The 1st Squadron will sail on April 15, and take station at Fort Riley, Kas. The 3d Squadron will sail July 15, and take station at Fort Sill, Okla.
 14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

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 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 2d. Ft. Myer, Va.
 2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 4th. Ft. Myer, Va.

5th. Manila, P.I.

6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 8th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
 9th. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.
 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
 17th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.
 1st. Ft. DeSota, Fla.
 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.
 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
 4th. Jackson Bks., La.
 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
 11th. Key West Bks., Fla.
 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.
 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.
 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
 28th. Honolulu, H.I.
 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.
 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.
 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
 58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va.
 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass.
 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio, Cal.
 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

18th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 26th. Manila, P.I.
 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
 28th. Manila, P.I.
 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

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1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and H, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
 4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States June 15.
 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
 6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y.
 9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; A, D, Fort Thomas, Ky. Will sail for Manila May 1, 1905.
 10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
 11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and K, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.—ordered to Fort Russell April 1.
 12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.
 13th Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
 14th Inf.—Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
 15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
 16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga. Will sail for Manila June 1, 1905.
 17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States July 15, and will take station at Fort McPherson, Ga.
 18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
 19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States May 15, and take station at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y.
 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, 26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and G, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; H and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
 27th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
 28th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.
 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Company I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Companies K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.
 30th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.
 Porto Rico Provisional Reg't.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.
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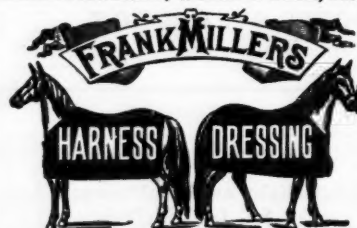
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